

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## Governor Wilson Well Toward 700 Votes on Forty-fifth Ballot

### STATE REGAINS ITS DIRECT CONTROL OVER COMMONWEALTH PIER

Directors of Port Obtain Termination of Lease by New Haven Road, Obviating Legislative Difficulty

#### MR. MELLE YIELDS

Company Also Agrees to Maintain Boston Freight Rate at This or Other South Boston Piers

Further development of Boston's waterfront is promised in the surrender of the 80-year lease of the Commonwealth pier and assurance of Boston rates for all inbound and outbound shipments via this pier or any pier the commonwealth may construct pledged by the New Haven road as the result of conferences between the port directors and Charles S. Mellen, president; Timothy E. Byrnes and B. Campbell, vice-presidents of the road.

The necessary papers are being prepared for submission to the Governor and council for approval.

The port directors have been working for several months to get this pier back into state control. Some weeks ago the New Haven railroad agreed to surrender this pier, which is said to be the largest in the country, in exchange for a lease of another tract of land owned by the state at South Boston, south of Summer street. It was stipulated in this connection that a portion of C street should be closed, but for this closing the authority of the Legislature was required, and the Legislature adjourned without taking the necessary action. Under the new arrangement there is no exchange of property. The lease is simply terminated and the property reverts to the state.

A concession has been made by Mr. Mellen, who has agreed that the Boston rate, without additional switching or other charges, shall apply to this pier and any other piers that the port directors may control at South Boston, from all points not only on the New Haven, but on the Boston & Maine as well.

The agreement as to Boston & Maine rates is made on the condition that the railroad commissioners and port directors shall determine what is a fair charge for the Boston & Maine to pay to the New Haven for the use of its tracks and other facilities to reach these piers, but this charge is to be absorbed in the rate.

The Boston rate is to apply on grain at South Boston if the port directors provide a grain elevator. If no elevator is built, and it is necessary to transfer grain by floating conveyance from the elevator at Charlestown, the charge for such service is to be absorbed if the lines west of Rotterdam Junction will join with the Boston & Maine in the absorption.

### FOREIGN SHIPPING SHOWS A DECREASE

Although foreign shipping at this port shows a falling off in June as compared to the same month in 1911, the influx of passengers was greater last month by 955.

Customs officials boarded foreign steamers 94 times in June, while in the same month of 1911 they boarded 103. In May there were 100 steamers. Three bark and 47 schooners also arrived from foreign ports in June, making 143 foreign arrivals.

There were 2584 saloon, 1912 second-cabin, 5351 steerage passengers, 23 cattle-men and four stowaways credited with arriving here in June.

Newspaper readers who want a clean daily journal have in THE MONITOR caliber and contents which ought to satisfy the most exacting demands for wholesomeness and interest. You probably are reminded of some one of your acquaintance who would be glad to have an introduction to THE MONITOR now.

### DELEGATES TO CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS RECEIVED



MISS SARAH LOUISE ARNOLD  
Dean of faculty in Simmons College



(Photo by Notman)  
MISS ALICE WARD SPAULDING  
Teacher of English literature in Brookline high school

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Delegates to the eighty-first annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction opened the exercises with an informal reception at the Hotel Kearsarge this afternoon. The convention will continue through Friday.

At the session this evening the speakers will be Governor Bass of New Hampshire, Dr. H. E. Barton of Dartmouth College, Charles T. C. Whitcomb, president of the institute, and Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine. Responses will be made to the addresses of welcome by F. H. Beebe, vice-president of the institute; Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of Rhode Island public schools, and Dr. A. E. Winslow, editor of the Journal of Education.

Nearly 100 educators of Boston left

### SETTLEMENT OF THE ELEVATED STRIKE IS SAID TO BE AT HAND

A stick of dynamite a foot long was found at the corner of Camden and Davenport streets on Columbus avenue in Roxbury this afternoon by a motorman of a North Cambridge car, who saw a man place it on the track.

That settlement of the Elevated strike is at hand was the report at the State House this noon, following conferences between Acting Governor Luce, Willard Howland, chairman of the state board of arbitration; James H. Vahey, counsel for the strikers, and Organizer Fred Fay.

The hearing before the board of arbitration was interrupted after a half-dozen witnesses had been heard, by a summons from the acting Governor to Chairman Howland. Mr. Vahey was next sent for. On his return Mr. Vahey asked for a 15-minute recess, while he conferred with Fred Fay and other strike leaders.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, 15 years in the service as motorman, today testified that men on the Elevated get about the same pay that seven-year men get on the Bay State street railway. He testified as to his discharge when he joined the union.

Others who gave similar testimony were John McMasters, Alfred T. Slattery and Dennis M. Cohen, conductors.

Nineteen new witnesses were sworn today.

Elevated railway strikers assembled at the State House this afternoon to show the state board of arbitration, that their statements relative to the number of men out were correct. In full uniform, but without numbers on their caps, they went to Beacon hill in groups.

### AVIATORS DISCUSSING MEET MANAGEMENT BUT WILL CONTINUE

All of the aviators who are taking part in the meet at Squantum this week met in Young's hotel today, with the exception of Frank J. Terrill of Worcester, and discussed who should take temporary management of the meet, in place of W. A. P. Willard.

Aleck S. Carver, the treasurer, wanted to assume the management until he could get his interest out of the business but the aviators objected on the ground that they should get their money first. They fly this afternoon on the promise that Leon Merchant will pay them.

Sixteen biplanes for Germany are now under construction in a New York aeroplane factory, according to Capt. Hugh L. Willoughby, owner of the "Pelican hydro-aero," who is attending the present aviation meet at Squantum which will continue through the week. Charles Whitmore is now in Russia, Captain Willoughby said, giving instructions in the use of two Curtiss biplanes recently delivered to that country.

Speed contests will occupy most of today's program, which will include all of the men aviators and Miss Blanche Stuart Scott, who has decided to fulfill her contract. Aero baseball, bomb dropping, quick starts and accuracy will occupy the remainder of the day.

Miss Harriet Quimby, operating her Blériot military type monoplane of the Moisant factory, and W. A. P. Willard, manager of the Boston aviation meet at Squantum, a passenger in the Blériot, were slain Monday by a 600-foot fall from the overturned machine.

Both had made the flight to Boston light and return and were to make a second trip over the same course when about 1000 feet up the monoplane tipped, threw both its occupants out and then dived in a rapid curve to the bay. The bodies were taken out and carried to the beach by boats.

### MR. TAFT MEETS BAY STATE MEN

WASHINGTON—Five veterans of the thirty-fourth Massachusetts regiment and 20 members of the Massachusetts Legislature, headed by Thomas F. Pedrich, sergeant-at-arms, were introduced to President Taft today by Senator Lodge. They were returning from the dedication of the thirty-fourth regiment monument at Winchester, Va.

CHINA ASKS FOR \$50,000,000  
NEW YORK—A special cable dispatch from Peking to the New York Sun states that China has made a counter proposal to the six power group of bankers and instead of the \$300,000,000 offer, China has asked simply for a \$50,000,000 loan.

### VANIMAN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON EXPLODES AND FIVE MEN DROP

Air Navigator Making Trial Trip With Brother and His Crew of Three Preparatory to Starting Across Atlantic

#### HEIGHT HALF MILE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Melvin Vaniman, his brother Calvin Vaniman, Fred Elmer, George Boulton and Walter Guest perished at 6:30 today by the explosion of the dirigible balloon Akron, which burst while 2000 feet in the air.

The Vanimans and their three helpers had taken the big balloon from the hangar for a tryout preparatory to Melvin Vaniman's proposed transatlantic flight and for several minutes the dirigible was apparently in excellent condition and perfect control. When nearly half a mile above the earth the bag exploded.

Mr. Vaniman recently has been making secret experiments with an interior air bag, by which he expected to control the raising and lowering of the balloon. His plan was to pump air into the interior bag, which would expand and thereby compress the gas within the balloon. Vaniman was positive that he had solved the problem of aerial navigation. It is believed by many that he had equipped the Akron with this new device and that its operation may have caused the accident.

"I am perfectly certain that this invention, combined with a new woven steel wire fabric will solve the problem of the air," said Mr. Vaniman a few days ago.

Mr. Vaniman acted as chief engineer for Walter Wellman on his attempted flight. It had been reported last evening that Vaniman would fly early today and for that reason many persons were on the lookout when the big dirigible took the air at 6 o'clock. After circling to the 2000 foot level Vaniman cruised about for a few minutes. Then the balloon started to descend. A few minutes later the watchers saw the great envelope suddenly part. In a moment the whole airship was enveloped in flames and then the balloon with its passengers dropped earthward. It fell rapidly and long before any one could reach the scene the five men had been submerged in about nine feet of water. What remained of the burning bag and the framework fell on the five men.

That one man jumped and that another man fell hanging over the side was the declaration of Thomas Tobin of Philadelphia, an eye-witness.

"I was on my way to the railroad station," said Mr. Tobin, "when I saw the balloon. Suddenly something seemed to go wrong with it. The bag shivered. A man climbed out and plunged to earth and another man climbed over and hung to the side of the car. Then the big bag collapsed and tumbled earthward."

One body was recovered by Councilman Henry Cook and A. T. Bell and identified as that of Calvin Vaniman. He operated the center dynamo.

Captain Adams of the lighthouse and Captain Frank Doughty of the Inlet fleet who were out in power boats found only tangled wreckage and no sign of life. Captain Parker of Atlantic City Life Saving Station put out in the government's big power boat and reported the Akron lying in nine feet of water in a slough at the end of Brigantine beach.

Captain Lambert Parker of Absecon life saving crew reported that the rest of the crew were entangled in the wreckage beyond reach at present.

### JOHN CORT TO BUILD NEW THEATER HERE

Boston is to have a new first class theater. When Providence street is widened the playhouse will be at Columbus avenue and that street.

Agreements were signed today for the sale of 10,619 feet of New Haven railroad land by Laurence Minot, agent, to John Cort of New York. Cort operates theaters in many cities. Work will be started as soon as Providence street is widened.

The purchase price is announced as \$320,000.

### TAFT REPUBLICANS NAME DILLON FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO

COLUMBUS, O.—Judge Edmund B. Dillon of Columbus was nominated for Governor by the Republican state convention this afternoon.

The Taft forces were in control of the convention which was an adjourned session of the presidential delegate convention. A Taft platform was adopted.

### BULLETINS FROM THE CONVENTION FLOOR

At 2:18 Underwood withdraws.  
2:27—The withdrawal of Mr. Underwood is considered as making certain Wilson's nomination.

Reading of the roll for the forty-third ballot is begun immediately after convention opens.

Governor Wilson on the forty-third ballot gets a majority for first time since balloting began.

The forty-third ballot was: Clark, 329; Wilson, 602; Underwood, 98 1/2; Harmon, 28; Kern, 1; Foss, 27; Bryan, 1; absent, 1/2.

Illinois broke for Governor Wilson on the forty-third ballot with 58 for Wilson and 18 for Clark.

Virginia and West Virginia break in forty-third ballot, throwing their votes to Governor Wilson.

Connecticut breaks part of its delegation to Governor Wilson, giving him five votes.

Michigan casts 28 votes for New Jersey man, giving him a gain of eight.

Utah goes solidly for Wilson on the forty-fourth.

Pennsylvania solidly into the Wilson camp with 76 votes.

Colorado broke from Clark.

### GOV. FOSS IS TALKED AT BALTIMORE TODAY FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY

His literature is still being distributed asserting he is the only delegate who can get enough Republican votes to capture the New England electoral vote.

There is discussion in the newspapers, as well as about the hotels, of Governor Foss' availability as a vice-presidential candidate, in which his attitude on the tariff, his reputation as vote-getter and the fact he is a manufacturer are all counted in his favor. That he is a New Englander stands, however, in his way.

So far as the Governor's attitude goes it is unchanged. He talks with confidence of his ability to win the presidency if the situation develops favorably.

One point somewhat out of the ordinary in his case is that he seems today to be looked on with increasing favor by many southern delegates. Their attitude seems to be that they have joined often with the West in these contests without success. Now the ultra progressiveness of the West is arousing their doubts and to that extent they are inclined to make what deal they can with New England, believing the right kind of a New England progressive will take well with the country at large.

Another of the Massachusetts delegates to return home today was J. J. McNamara of Boston, whose place was taken by Lewis R. Sullivan, the alternate, when balloting began this afternoon.

### GOVERNMENT ARGUES FOR OPEN HEARING IN SHOE MACHINERY CASE

Argument in favor of publicity in all judicial proceedings is made in a brief filed by the United States in the U. S. district court today upon the question whether the testimony shall be given in public or private in the suit for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The company claims that the taking of testimony before an examiner is not a trial within the meaning of the law and that the evidence given there should not be made public until it is filed in court, when the court itself first learns what has been said at the hearing. Much material testimony might be given at a hearing before the examiner which the court would exclude in considering the case, according to the viewpoint of the company.

The government asserts the examiner stands in the position of the court in taking testimony and that all proceedings before him should be open to the public. Its brief is filed by United States Attorney Asa P. French, Special Assistant United States Attorney Edwin H. Abbot, Jr., and Special Assistant United States Attorney-General William S. Gregg.

The attorneys for the government say in the brief:

"The rule of publicity seems to have been tacitly and by common consent admitted to apply to hearings before the examiner in all suits brought by the United States under the Sherman act. This fact alone should and will, we are confident, cause this court to hesitate to disregard a long-continued and unbroken precedent and to refuse to apply it here."

Even in private suits the right of the public to hear the testimony as it is being given before an examiner has never, so far as we are able to ascertain, been questioned, or judicially denied, except in *Pepper v. Rogers* in this district, where an order of privacy was entered, without objection or discussion, by a

(Continued on page four, column six)



GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON

### VOTE ON CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT RESUMED

BALTIMORE—There was a general slump to Governor Wilson when balloting was resumed at the Democratic national convention this afternoon and state followed state in throwing its delegation to the New Jersey man. Before the forty-fourth ballot was finished it was seen that Governor Wilson's vote had mounted well above 900 and that in all probability a few more ballots at the most would settle the nomination.

"This will be a Wilson day," said Senator Martine of New Jersey. "We have the votes and we intend to nominate the Governor and get away from here not later than 11 o'clock tonight."

Senator Kern of Indiana, the leading "dark horse" candidate, said:

"Wilson will win by 4 o'clock today or not at all."

Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee said:

"Wilson, I believe, will go over the 600 mark today. I wouldn't venture to predict this will be sufficient, because nobody can tell what will happen even if Wilson has such an expressive vote as that. We cannot tell how the minority would face such a situation."

The announcement that the Illinois vote was to be delivered to Governor Wilson on at least half a dozen ballots today greatly heartened the Wilson men and had a correspondingly depressing effect upon the Clark men. Roger Sullivan,

leader of the delegation, made it plain that he wants the present deadlock ended.

"This situation is costing us votes every moment it continues," he declared. "We are for any candidate who can receive the approval of two thirds of this convention."

Mr. Sullivan's plan was to go to Governor Wilson and force his nomination if possible. If not then the state will get behind the Underwood boom and do

(Continued on page four, column five)

### FIRE DRIVES OUT CAMBRIDGE GIRLS

Nearly \$15,000 damage was done in a three-alarm fire at Henderson's block, 2225 to 2229 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, today and about 190 girls in adjoining laundries as well as approximately 90 employees in the block were obliged to make a hasty exit. Capt. David Stearns of station 4 went too near the fire and was overcome by smoke, while Charles Anderson of ladder 1 was injured by a piece of glass.

Four girls were taken down extension ladders and some were swung to branches of trees which reached the windows and then dropped to the ground.

A portion of the first floor was occupied by the Willow Craft concern as a showroom. The building is three stories high and is owned by Williams & Hall. Slight damage by water has been done in the B. and S. and Quaker laundries adjoining. It is said that the Henderson block has been on fire several times recently.

### PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT SUMMARY

BALLOT.	Clark.	Wilson.	Underwood.	Harmon.	Marshall.	Foss.	Bryan.	Kern.	Caynor.	Present.
1st.....	440 1/2	324	117 1/2	148	31	..	..	..	..	..
2nd.....	446 1/2	335 1/2	141	141	31	..	..	..	..	..
3rd.....	441	345	114 1/2	140 1/2	31	..	..	..	..	..
4th.....	443	340 1/2	112	136 1/2	31	..	..	..	..	..
5th.....	443	351	119 1/2	141 1/2	31	..	..	..	..	..
6th.....	445	354	121	135	31	..	..	..	..	..
7th.....	449 1/2	352 1/2	123 1/2	129 1/2	31	..	..	..	..	..
8th.....	448 1/2	351 1/2	123	130	31	..	..	..	..	..
9th.....	452	351 1/2	123 1/2	127	31	..	..	..	..	..
10th.....	456	350 1/2	117 1/2	131	31	..	..	..	..	..
11th.....	454	354 1/2	118 1/2	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
12th.....	459	354	123	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
13th.....	454 1/2	356	115 1/2	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
14th.....	453	361	111	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
15th.....	452	362 1/2	110 1/2	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
16th.....	451	362 1/2	112 1/2	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
17th.....	445	362 1/2	112 1/2	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
18th.....	435	361	125	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
19th.....	439	358	130	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
20th.....	412	368 1/2	121 1/2	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
21st.....	408	395 1/2	118 1/2	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
22nd.....	400 1/2	396 1/2	115	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
23rd.....	497 1/2	399	114 1/2	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
24th.....	496	402 1/2	115 1/2	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
25th.....	489	405	108	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
26th.....	483 1/2	407 1/2	112 1/2	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
27th.....	469	406 1/2	112	129	30	..	..	..	..	..
28th.....	468 1/2	437 1/2	112 1/2	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
29th.....	468 1/2	436	112	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
30th.....	455	460	121 1/2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
31st.....	446 1/2	475 1/2	123 1/2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
32nd.....	446 1/2	477 1/2	119 1/2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
33rd.....	447 1/2	477 1/2	103 1/2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
34th.....	447 1/2	479 1/2	101 1/2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
35th.....	433 1/2	494 1/2	101 1/2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
36th.....	434 1/2	496 1/2	98 1/2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
37th.....	432 1/2	496 1/2	100 1/2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
38th.....	425	498 1/2	106	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
39th.....	422	501 1/2	106	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
40th.....	423	501 1/2	106	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
41st.....	424	499 1/2	106	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
42nd.....	439	494	104	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
43rd.....	329	602	98	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
44th.....	306	629	89	27	..	..	..	..	..	..

\*J. Hamilton Lewis 1.

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WATER CARRIAGE SEEN  
AID TO CHEAP LIVING

While many different phases of the high cost of living problem have been discussed freely, little enough specific attention has been given, perhaps, to the question of transportation by water in its bearing upon the situation. A series of articles dealing with this question has been prepared for the Monitor, the first of them appearing today. This article takes up first principles, such as the elimination of unnecessary handling and the ease and cheapness of water carriage.

By HENRY W. LEE, C. E.

THE cost of transportation enters into the price of every article that is bought and sold. Therefore, it is evident, as a first principle, that the means of transportation should be cheap and extensive and that the possibility of monopoly should be carefully guarded against. That is why the highways of the world have always been free since the dawn of history, and these highways include the waterways, the oceans, lakes, rivers and canals.

It has been estimated that from 25 to 75 per cent of the price of practically all of the articles of commerce goes to pay cost of transportation. Therefore it is evident that if the cost of transportation can be reduced generally and considerably a great work will have been achieved in the advancement of civilization and in lowering the cost of living (a much-mooted point these days), and the energy thus saved may be diverted into other useful channels.

The cost of transportation on the things man eats and wears and uses can be reduced in two ways—in the method of transportation and in the frequency of handling, for the handling and transferring of goods from one carrier to another, sometimes often repeated, is one of the greatest causes of expense. For instance, a ton of hard coal can be brought by boat from Buffalo to Chicago for about 40 cents, by train it costs \$3.50 a ton for transportation, by wagon in Chicago to handle and deliver within a radius of a mile it costs as much as 40 cents to bring the ton of coal all the way from Buffalo to Chicago by boat.

From this simple instance we can deduce two great and all important facts as to transportation: First, it is many times cheaper to carry by boat than by rail. The latter method costs from five to 10 times as much as the former. Second, unnecessary handling is to be avoided. The delivery should be made if possible on the same carrier from the consignor to the consignee.

By the application of these two great truths, which seem so simple and so self evident, millions upon millions of dollars can be saved to the people of America, new centers of industry can be opened, the cost of living can be reduced from 15 to 30 per cent and the difference, the waste (for all unnecessary expense and effort are waste), the saving, to use another word, will be employed by all the people and contribute to the general advancement and development of the country.

Thousands upon thousands of tons of coal are now hauled by rail that could be taken better and cheaper by boat. The railroads of the country are glutted with an accumulation of commerce at times that the water carriers could easily and cheaply handle, thus relieving the congestion and making it possible for the railroads to carry a higher class of freight at greater profit. But the main saving will be to the public at large who now pay the cost of transportation by rail, which has been shown in many times that by water. Nor do the railroads possess the advantage of speed, as commonly believed. The average mileage of a freight car is less than 100 miles per day. Delays at sidings, mistakes in shipment, waits for passenger trains to pass, congested terminal facilities and other drawbacks make the freight trains actually slower than the boats as well as many times more expensive. It is not intended in this article to antagonize the railroads. It is necessary, however, to give specific instances to indicate certain basic facts.

Assuming then that it has been proved

that water transportation is cheaper and generally as expeditious as that by rail, why has it dwindled upon the Great Lakes and rivers to a small percentage of its former greatness, and, if this method of transportation is so to be desired, why has it not kept pace with the onward march of the country in other lines of industry and commerce? What is the matter with our water commerce? Why are our canals and rivers deserted by commercial craft? Is not the present state of affairs a case of the survival of the fittest? What, if anything, should be done to restore the merchant marine of the United States? Are not the present railroad facilities ample, and would waterway transportation relieve the congestion and reduce the cost of transportation and therefore, the cost of living?

These are some of the questions that naturally advance themselves and they are questions that will be answered in the following articles of this series. Chicago, as the focus of all continental waterway development and the greatest railroad center on earth, will come in for its share of attention; and New York city, the greatest port in the world, will also be discussed in its relation to the question of waterway transportation, internally of the continent as well as on the high seas. What Europe has done and is doing in the great world work of developing its internal waterways will be briefly discussed to indicate possible results in the United States; the Panama canal will be touched upon in this connection and the proposed waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico will be the subject of a chapter.

The benefits of carriage by water on Nature's great free highway, upon whose bosom may be floated and propelled in one hull thousands upon thousands of tons of freight that would require many trainloads and incalculable friction to overcome by rail, will be set forth and illustrated by examples from America and other parts of the world.

RURAL CONFERENCE  
AT AGRICULTURAL  
COLLEGE NEARS END

AMHERST, Mass.—The third annual conference for rural community leaders, which began Friday at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and which closes tomorrow, draws to an end. The attendance continues to increase until there are now nearly 150 visitors registered.

Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute for Social Service of New York city, made the address last evening, speaking on "A New Social Ideal." The topic for discussion at the afternoon's general conference had to do with the problem of the immigrant and Dr. George W. Tupper of Boston and Bishop Edward M. Parker of New Hampshire, spoke.

An ideal society, Dr. Strong said, is one which lives in harmony with all the laws of its own being, thus actualizing its highest possibilities. The two great drags on the world's progress and two great sources of the world's misery have been ignorance and selfishness. They are now being removed.

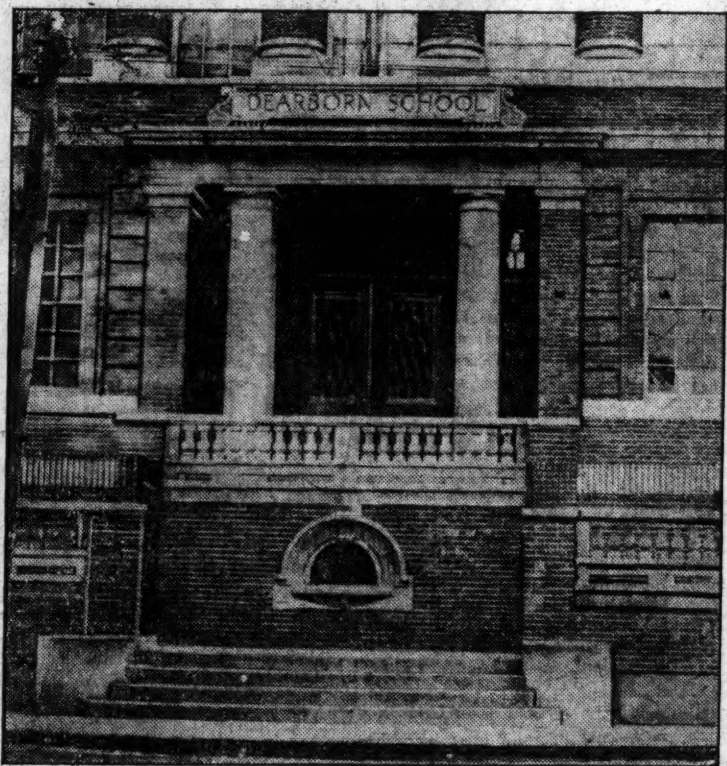
CONGRESS THANKS CAPT. ROSTRON

WASHINGTON—Thanks of Congress are conveyed to Capt. Arthur H. Rostrom and the officers and crew of the liner Carpathia for their rescue of 704 survivors of the Titanic, in a Senate bill passed by the House on Monday. The measure now goes to President Taft for signature. The bill provides for a \$1000 gold medal for Captain Rostrom.

TAP LINE CASES DISMISSED

WASHINGTON—For want of jurisdiction the commerce court dismissed on Monday the tap-line cases filed recently. The petition presented by the tap lines requested injunctions against the interstate commerce commission's order for determining status of the tap lines with relation to various trunk lines.

DEARBORN SCHOOL DOORWAY



Double columns inside of brick pier set off the entrance to the Dearborn school in Ayer street, Roxbury, which was erected in 1905 after designs of Edwin J. Lewis. The doorway is above the first landing of the stone steps and is approached from the sides, a stone balustrade stretching across the

CANADA MAKES  
RECIPROCITY PACT  
WITH WEST INDIES

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's reciprocal agreement with nine islands of the British West Indies, including Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica and Montserrat, was made public on Monday.

The agreement provides for a preference of 20 per cent of the existing rate on a large number of articles, with a minimum preference in the case of flour and sugar. The islands agree that in the importation of flour the preference in favor of Canada shall at no time be less than 12 cents per 100 pounds. In return Canada makes special reductions in the duties on sugar and molasses imported from the islands.

Among the Canadian goods which will enjoy the benefit of the tariff of 20 per cent are fish and meats in all forms, cereals, flour, bread and biscuits, oats, beans, butter, cheese, lard, boots and shoes and vehicles of all sorts.

The agreement will come into force by proclamation as soon as it has been ratified by the parties concerned and by the British secretary of state for the colonies, and may be terminated at the end of 10 years on a year's notice.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The track department of the Boston & Albany road is laying new steel on the Milford branch out of South Framingham for which work accommodations are provided the floating gang on the 6:30 a. m. train from South station.

Camp Wampanoag party journeyed to Gray Gables over the New Haven road today in special cars attached to the 1:38 p. m. Cape express from South station.

The operating department of the Boston & Maine road placed the private car No. 555 in the Fitchburg shops yesterday for final repairs, after numerous trial trips for the information of the mechanical department.

SERENO E. PAYNE TO RUN AGAIN

AUBURN, N. Y.—Representative Sereno Payne issued a statement on Monday announcing his purpose to run again for Congress despite opposition that has resulted in the naming of E. Clarence Aiken on the primary ballot to contest for the Republican nomination.

LAWRENCE STRIKE REPORT IN

WASHINGTON—Charles P. Neill, the commissioner of labor, sent to the Senate late on Monday the report of his investigation of the labor troubles in Lawrence, Mass., mills. Mr. Neill said that it contained no recommendations for legislation or any other action by the government, state or federal.

PACKING PLANT  
HAS OPPOSITION

Aldermen of Everett now have under advisement the question of allowing the Colonial Packing Company, a branch of the Armour Packing Company, to erect a rendering plant in South Everett between Broadway and the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad, following a public hearing given Monday night in Whittier hall.

A principal speaker for the proposition was Melvin M. Johnson. He was followed by Wilmot R. Evans, who attacked the Everett Board of Trade for its action.

Others who spoke for the plant were Michael McNamara, Clarence McSweeney, Ex-Alderman Isaac Harvey, John C. Harrington and H. Housley Newton.

The opposition was led by Representative James F. Cavanaugh and Eugene Blount, chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Trade.

Other opponents were Representative Fred Greenwood, the Rev. Charles Greenwood, Rev. George Y. Washburn, Asst. Dist. Atty. Nelson P. Brown, Stephen J. Gilman and Maj. E. Le Roy Sweetser.

FOREIGN TRADE  
SHOWS INCREASE

NEW YORK—William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port, gave out a statement of the commerce of the port of New York on Monday for the fiscal year ended June 30, as compared with 1911. An increase of \$113,583,256 in merchandise imports is shown, while there was an increase of \$45,761,898 in domestic and foreign exports.

The withdrawals from warehouses show a falling off of \$7,147,000 and the receipts from regular customs duties declined \$4,611,803.

The gold and silver imports amounted to \$31,374,702, a decrease of \$5,197,414, as compared with the previous year. Exports of the precious metals increased \$30,082,602. Miscellaneous duties collected were \$2,390,462 less than in the previous 12 months.

CHILDREN TO HAVE  
OUTING TOMORROW

Settlement children of Boston will hold tomorrow the second of a series of outings to be given this month, the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Society being the host of a group from the West End.

On Monday, 34 children, members of the Mozart Club of the Boston Music School Settlement on Salem street, spent the day on the Wellesley College campus by Lake Waban. They were the guests of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Wellesley Congregational church, whose pastor, the Rev. William W. Soper, acted as host.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE  
EXHIBIT AND SALE OF  
PAINTINGS NOTABLE

PITTSBURGH—The sixteenth exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, just closed, is considered the most successful ever held, for 30,517 persons viewed the 348 paintings exhibited, representing the leading artists of America and Europe. The Pittsburgh exhibition, always a leading event in the American art world, this year was the last of the season's big shows, and drew connoisseurs and museum directors from all over the East.

The largest Sunday attendance for this year was on April 28, when 3280 people were counted in the galleries. An important feature of the exhibition every year is the attendance of the school children. This year 39 different schools were represented by 1310 pupils, accompanied by their teachers. The various clubs of the city interested in art proved their interest by an attendance of 387. There have been many prominent out of town visitors at the institute, and several important sales have been consummated.

The number of paintings sold was 21, 11 of these being pictures by foreign artists, which will thus remain in this country. The complete list of sales follows: "Kermess," by Gennaro Befani; "Portrait of Her Grace, the Duchess of Rutland," by Jacques Emile Blanche; "Frost and Sunshine," by George H. Bogert; "The Two Friends," by Ulysse Caputo; "Maidenhood," by Elliott Daingerfield; "Blue Flowers," by Louise Galtier-Bossiere; "The Fountain: Moonlight," by Henri Eugene le Sidaner; "The Seine and the Pont Royal," by Henri Eugene le Sidaner; "Under the Greenwood Tree," by John Muirhead; "Afternoon Light on the Hills," by J. Francis Murphy; "Silver Night," by Julius Olsson; "Pastorella," by Charles Sims; "In Gloucester Harbor," by George Sotter; "Shop Girls," by Elizabeth Sparhawk-Jones; Rankin," by A. W. Sparks; "Roses and Chintz," by Harold Speed; "Eleanor," by Alice Kent Stoddard; "Leafy June," by Henry Scott Tuke; "Joy of the Morning," by Harry Mills Walcott; "Ploughing for Buckwheat," by J. Alden Weir; "Awakening Hills," by Bruce Crane.

Four of these canvases will be transferred to the permanent collection of the Carnegie Institute. The department of fine arts has acquired by purchase the "Ploughing for Buckwheat," by J. Alden Weir; "Afternoon Light on the Hills," by J. Francis Murphy; "Portrait of Her Grace, the Duchess of Rutland," by Jacques Emile Blanche, and "Leafy June," by Henry Scott Tuke. These works will be hung in the galleries of the permanent collection as soon as possible.

The work of taking the paintings down has begun already. Some will go to the City Art Museum of St. Louis for the annual exhibition of selected paintings by American artists, to be held there in September. The special group of paintings by Lavery will be shipped to the Albright art gallery in Buffalo, where they are to be shown early in the fall. After Buffalo, they will be exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago.

WORK OF WOMAN'S  
CLUB DETAILED

PITTSBURGH—The Woman's Club of Carnegie recently celebrated its tenth anniversary with a luncheon.

In the 10 years of its existence the club has done a great deal besides meeting and conducting its regular literary programs. During the first year it succeeded in having waste paper receptacles placed throughout the town. It soon beautified bare places in Carnegie by planting trees and there was a house-cleaning campaign on the banks of Charities creek. The club erected a town pump on the public thoroughfare, which is a handsome stone fountain, but genuine homely old-fashioned pump, which appealed at once to every citizen because of the romance which attaches to such a rendezvous.

One winter the club undertook a great deal of charitable work among the poor, which has been continued since as occasion demanded. The last achievement was the purchase of a town clock, for which the club raised over \$300.

CURE FOR THE TROUBLE SOUGHT  
MILFORD, Mass.—Efforts are being made to find means of combating insects which have attacked maple trees in this and neighboring towns this summer. The insect sucks sap from the leaves and denudes the trees, more particularly the soft maples.

WASHINGTON WOMEN  
PLAN LEGISLATION  
ALONG REFORM LINES

TACOMA, Wash.—Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs met in Tacoma for the sixteenth annual convention of the organization, adjourning just in time to allow delegates to reach the biennial convention in San Francisco when it opened on June 24.

The 1912 session of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs was remarkable in the history of the club movement in the Northwest. About 350 representatives of women's clubs engaged in a diversity of activities. In the chair Mrs. R. C. McCredie of Sunny-side, was supported by Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacey, "the federation mother," so-called for having organized the federation 16 years ago. Mrs. Virginia Wilson Mason, state president of the Washington branch of the National Council of Women Voters, bore the victorious suffrage colors, and Kate Turner Holmes, past state president, the intimate friend of Ella Higginson, the Washington author, stood for the cause of literature.

Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, chairman of the national pure food committee, conducted exhibition rooms where members of the state board of health showed methods and effects of adulteration and preservatives in food products, and Miss Esther Allstrum, Tacoma pure food inspector, used the convention hall as temporary headquarters from which women from all parts of the state, anxious to inaugurate pure food legislation in their home cities, went on tours of investigation to the markets, restaurants, grocery stores and bakeries of Tacoma. Art was well represented by Mrs. W. G. Reynolds, and music furnished diversity in the program.

The Owens bill came up for vigorous discussion, championed by Dr. Alice Smith of Tacoma, who wanted a favorable resolution passed and reported to the senators from Washington at the national capital. Motion to table the resolution was unanimously passed.

Resolutions favoring a bill along accepted child welfare lines, the mothers' pension bill and the prisoners' wage act were passed.

In consequence of equal suffrage in Washington the state federation has a legislative committee to draft and present to state legislators bills desired by the women of the state. Backed by the voting power of the state federation the legislative committee is an element to be reckoned with. It is through this committee that the mothers' pension, prisoners' wage, and the child welfare bills will pass. They will come before the state Legislature in January.

A resolution recommending that the funds raised by Mrs. John Hays Hammond and her associates to rear a suitable memorial to the Titanic heroes be turned to account in establishing a charity for sufferers by sea, was carried by an overwhelming vote.

Among the prominent women attending the W. S. F. W. C. were Mrs. C. C. White of North Dakota, member of the national executive committee of the general federation; Maria L. Sanford, professor emerita of the University of Minnesota; Anna Agnes Maley, national socialist lecturer; Margaret Platt, state president of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. M. E. Hay, wife of the Governor of Washington.

Women Amend Their Laws

SAN FRANCISCO—Delegates to the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs celebrated "Exposition day" on Monday by planting trees in the club women's plat on the exposition grounds. The convention adopted as amendments to the by-laws the following:

Presidents of state federations will be entitled to sit in conventions, with all privileges of delegates, including rights to vote.

Continuation of the bureau of information, under the management of Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth, N. H., for two years.

Providing that a fine be levied upon all women's clubs delinquent in the payment of dues.

The contest for the presidency in succession to Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis goes on. Mrs. Philip Carpenter of New York and Mrs. Percy Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., are the only candidates. The Massachusetts delegation is pressing the candidacy of Miss Georgia E. Bacon of Worcester, Mass., for first or second vice-president. Miss Bacon for three years was president of the state federation.

MR. HITCHCOCK SENDS  
PAPERS TO SENATE IN  
QUACKENBUSH CASE

WASHINGTON—Papers sent to the Senate on Monday by Postmaster-General Hitchcock relating to the case of Charles H. Quackenbush of Stamford, Conn., the railway mail clerk on the Boston and New York run who was discharged on March 31, 1911, on charges of insubordination and conduct prejudicial to the discipline of the postal service, and who was reinstated by President Taft on April 22, 1912, show that he was reinstated against the recommendation of the postmaster-general and without the approval or disapproval of the civil service commission.

The documents in the case were forwarded to the Senate in reply to the request of Senator Bristow of Kansas. Mr. Bristow had been informed by other mail clerks who were dropped at the time of Quackenbush's dismissal, and for the same reasons, that the President ignored the one-year rule and interested himself in behalf of Mr. Quackenbush because the discharged clerk was able to bring powerful political influence to bear in his behalf, while they lacked such friendship.

Mr. Bristow will study the case and, if the statements made to him are verified, will take the matter up before the Senate.

He believes that Mr. Taft's action was contrary to the good of the service and that Congress should pass legislation putting it beyond the power of an executive to interfere in the conduct of the civil service as did Mr. Taft in the Quackenbush case.

NORTH ADAMS  
HOTEL BURNED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Fire at 4 o'clock this morning destroyed the Wilson house, the oldest hotel in the city, did serious damage to the Empire theater and threatened the Sullivan block. Several guests of the hotel escaped, the last man being carried out on the shoulders of Chief Montgomery of the fire department. The loss will exceed \$300,000.

Dorchester Savings Bank  
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HOURS 2 TO 7 DAILY  
Money Deposited Now Will Go on Interest

JULY 10, 1912  
Recent Dividends have been at the rate of 4%

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bread made with Franklin Entire Wheat Flour and Raisins. Recipe mailed upon request.  
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Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill \$20, and we'll send man with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

TRAVEL TALKS

There has been a heavy increase in the demands on the

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DEPARTMENT

this season for information concerning hotels and transportation.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK  
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
GAIETY—"Officer 666."  
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."

CHICAGO  
CORT—"Randy Money."  
GRAND—"Officer 666."  
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.







## CONVENTION CENTERS IN MR. BRYAN'S MOVES

Real Issue Raised by Nebraska Said to Be One of Political Morality Against So-Called Practical Politics

### CANDIDATE TO FIT

BALTIMORE—Can oil and water be made to mix? That seems to be the question that must be fought out at Baltimore before the convention can adjourn. From the beginning each move by Mr. Bryan, besides clinching the general appreciation of his strength in the convention, has been shrewdly calculated to outline with steadily increasing distinctness this one issue as the real issue before the convention; that is, the issue of political morality against so-called practical politics.

Mr. Bryan and his friends from start to finish have been contesting to get the Democratic party absolutely divorced from the influence of the money interests. His resolution against individuals representing those interests more and more has been recognized as a master stroke politically, by reason of its potential efficacy in placing the Democratic party before the country as the party of real progress. If he can get the country to accept the Democratic party as free from all taint, and can point to the Republican party as the direct antithesis in this respect, he will have a fighting point that is counted on, in the present state of public thought, to make a tremendous popular appeal.

No doubt Mr. Bryan wants to have the outcome of this convention such that the Democratic party can win at the polls next November. But there is no doubt, either, that he is more intent on having the convention declare for what he and his friends believe to be intrinsically right than he is to secure a political victory. All sorts of observers, correspondents, delegates, say that Mr. Bryan's fight involves something much bigger than political expediency. The same men will tell you that as a floor fighter Mr. Bryan has shown himself in this convention nothing short of a master hand.

All the great developments of last week's campaign centered in Mr. Bryan's moves. His moves have all consistently directed toward the main object of getting the party and the convention pitted squarely against the money interests. It took the temporary chairmanship fight to show the real potentialities of progressivism as the controlling factor in the convention. This showing had time to get itself appreciated all over the country before anything else happened of moment. It had a chance to bring dismay to the conservatives; it had a chance to stir up the progressives at home and start them sending pro-Bryanistic inspiration to their representatives on the convention floor.

Then came the anti-Ryan resolution, which took advantage of the progressive strength to put the whole outfit, willy nilly, squarely against "predatory wealth," and which with a good deal of shrewdness left no alternative for conservatives and progressives alike but to declare for political altruism instead of political selfishness.

Having thus managed that the party should have taken what he believed to be the right position theoretically, it remained for Mr. Bryan to secure a candidate who could not be shown to be inconsistent with this position. He managed that by his speech explaining his vote when the little flurry came in the polling of the Nebraska delegation on Saturday. Explaining his vote, he declared in effect that no real progressive could afford to have his vote endorsed or his candidate elected by the vote of New York, for the reason, that, as he said, the New York vote was dictated by the money interests. The point of course was that if a candidate were to be named with New York assistance, the position into which the convention had so far been carefully led—that is, a position directly antagonistic to all influence of the money interests—would be worthless because it would have been made essentially insincere.

The logic of Mr. Bryan's attitude again appealed to his friends, as was shown by the renewed demonstration of pro-Bryan sentiment through the hall; still, Mr. Bryan's declaration for Governor Wilson as the candidate who should represent the convention's declared attitude before the country did not occasion any pronounced drift to Governor Wilson immediately. It did, however, bring out into open view of the delegates Mr. Bryan's real view as to the availability of Champ Clark, and from that time on the Wilson forces picked up votes. Delegations that had held to Mr. Clark would get into internal discussion over their vote, as ballot followed ballot; there would be calls for interpretation of their instructions; the chair would rule and the vote would split, with the usual result of a part holding fast to Speaker Clark and the rest going to Governor Wilson.

In this situation it was that Governor Foss of Massachusetts came into sight. Ohio had given him two of her scattering votes in mid-afternoon, but had shifted them immediately back to Mr. Clark and Mr. Bryan, to whom they had previously been cast. When Foss votes came out again it was late evening, when Massachusetts swung over the bulk of her delegation to him, and Vermont joined with her. All the signs and banners that were let loose into the hall for the Governor, however, could not cause any pronounced swing in his direction, and his friends went into the convention hall Monday substantially in the same at-

titude that they had taken before his first vote came out, hoping for the right turn of convention complications to swing the mass toward their candidate. It is apparent that Governor Foss is not by any means unknown through the western delegations. His business and his attitude on the tariff, as well as his success in his local political contests have given an idea of him to men who would not ordinarily have come in touch with him, but there is also to be reckoned with some doubt as to his progressivism, in spite of all his contests.

Mr. Bryan has given his endorsement to Governor Wilson. He has made it look as if Governor Wilson were the one man before the convention who could measure up to the progressive ideals in a way to satisfy the votes that control the convention. Governor Harmon is gone; any union with Mr. Underwood as candidate seems unlikely in view of the geographical considerations that are inseparably involved in his candidacy; Senator Kern is Mr. Bryan's friend but seems absolutely unlikely to arouse enough enthusiasm personally to draw the convention to him; Governor Foss is thought of, but so far only with doubt. Unless Governor Wilson can keep on gathering in fragments from the forces of Speaker Clark and the rest, until he can show his needed two thirds, it is hard to see how this convention can result differently from the one at Chicago. For Mr. Bryan has burned his bridges; he will not sacrifice his main idea. Unless he can win from the convention endorsement of a candidate "without taint" what can he do but to go on? For his purpose is to define the issue before the country's voters.

### Trend of Opinion Shown

They were discussing the ballots in the lobby of one of the crowded hotels when a practical politician delivered himself thus:

"Oh, they'd better nominate Wilson and get out. If they do that they'll catch all the theorists, and if the politicians get behind and push hard enough they can 'put him over.' Then the theorists can have the glory, and the politicians can have the offices. For they can carry any number of the state governments with Governor Wilson. If they nominate anybody else the theorists are going to Roosevelt, they'll lose the election, and there won't be any offices for anybody."

He was not a prominent politician, but without a doubt he hit near the mark. This great convention has been balloting almost steadily since early last Friday. Each faction has had its turn in striving to carry the preponderance to its favor without success. The happy-chance candidates have had their trials and have shown themselves too weak for general attention.

### Deadlock of Ideas

All the promised solutions for the expected deadlock have failed, and more and more the reason is coming to be generally admitted, namely, that this deadlock is not one of men, but a deadlock of ideas.

However it may have seemed at the outset that this convention was to pick a presidential candidate, the observer is dull indeed who does not now see this struggle as a battle for a principle. If the doctrine of equal rights and fair play has ever been squarely set up as a viable proposition against the doctrine of special privilege and political "pull," it is so set up in this convention.

That is why the personality of the factors in the gathering, the personality of the candidates themselves, sinks to secondary place. The fight is now generally seen to have been shaped up in such a manner that it would be the same no matter who the personalities involved, given the same types.

The doctrine of popular rights has been more and more clearly stated each day the convention has been in session.

### Fair Show Demanded

The very rulings of the convention chairman have taken on a more Democratic form and phraseology since the convention opened. A fair show for the individual is now being emphasized and demanded at every turn.

This appeared with particular force on Monday. Until then, that is, for the first 26 ballots, the delegations had held fairly closely together. There had been relatively few attempts to break away from the unit rule requiring a delegation to vote its entire strength for the candidate favored by two thirds of the delegation. Monday there was a distinct tendency to get back of this unit rule, at least to the extent of polling the delegations and getting the individual preferences stated openly to the convention. Frankness became the fashion. New York's delegation was typical of case after case in which a challenge would bring out the individual preferences and show the opposition strength in a delegation without making any direct change in the total vote.

### New York Advertised

New York has been so well advertised since the convention opened as being a set of wax-figures, puppets capable of being swung this way or that, according to the will of a single man, Charles F. Murphy, that it seemed significant when New York's "90 votes for Clark" were challenged by William McAdoo, one of the New York delegates, who demanded a poll of the delegation. The poll was ordered, the delegates voted individually as their names were called, while the convention listened and took note. But of the apparently solid Clark delegation at length emerged nine Wilson and two Underwood men. Seventy-eight were for Mr. Clark.

The Wilson men included Mr. McAdoo

## HOW STATES VOTED

### FORTY-THIRD BALLOT

Alabama, Underwood 24.  
Arizona, Clark 3; Wilson 2; Bryan 1.  
Arkansas, Clark 18.  
California, Clark 26.  
Colorado, Clark 11; Wilson 1.  
Connecticut, Clark 1; Wilson 5; Underwood 8.  
Delaware, Wilson 6.  
Florida, Wilson 2; Underwood 10.  
Georgia, Underwood 28.  
Idaho, Clark 1; Wilson 7.  
Illinois, Wilson 58.  
Indiana, Clark 1; Wilson 28; Kern 1.  
Iowa, Clark 11½; Wilson 14½.  
Kansas, Wilson 20.  
Kentucky, Clark 26.  
Louisiana, Clark 6; Wilson 14.  
Maine, Clark 1; Wilson 11.  
Maryland (passed).  
Massachusetts, Wilson 9; Foss 27.  
Michigan, Clark 2; Wilson 28.  
Minnesota, Wilson 24.  
Mississippi, Underwood 20.  
Missouri, Clark 26.  
Montana, Clark 1; Wilson 7.  
Nebraska, Clark 3; Wilson 13.  
Nevada, Clark 6.  
New Hampshire, Clark 3; Wilson 5.  
New Jersey, Clark 4; Wilson 24.  
New Mexico, Clark 8.  
New York, Clark 90.  
North Carolina, Wilson 22; Underwood 2.  
North Dakota, Wilson 10.  
Ohio, Wilson 20; Harmon 28.  
Oklahoma, Clark 10; Wilson 10.  
Oregon, Wilson 10.  
Pennsylvania, Clark 2; Wilson 74.  
Rhode Island, Clark 10.  
South Carolina, Wilson 18.  
South Dakota, Wilson 10.  
Tennessee, Clark 10; Wilson 18; Underwood 6.  
Texas, Wilson 40.  
Utah, Clark 1½; Wilson 6½.  
Vermont, Wilson 8.  
Virginia, Wilson 24.  
Washington, Clark 14.  
West Virginia, Wilson 14.  
Wisconsin, Clark 4; Wilson 2.  
Wyoming, Wilson 6.

Alaska, Clark 1; Wilson 5.  
District of Columbia, Clark 6.  
Hawaii, Clark 2; Wilson 4.  
Porto Rico, Clark 1; Wilson 4½; Underwood ½.  
Maryland has demanded roll call.  
Totals without Maryland are: Clark 320; Wilson 506½; without Maryland.

### FORTY-FOURTH

Alaska, Clark 1; Wilson 5.  
Alabama, Underwood 24.  
Arizona, Clark 3; Wilson 1.  
Arkansas, Clark 18.  
California, Clark 26.  
Colorado, Clark 2; Wilson 10.  
Connecticut, Clark 1; Wilson 5; Underwood 8.  
Delaware, Wilson 6.  
District of Columbia, Clark 6.  
Florida, Wilson 2; Underwood 10.  
Georgia, Underwood 28.  
Hawaii, Clark 2; Wilson 4.  
Idaho, Clark 1½; Wilson 6½.  
Illinois, Wilson 58.  
Indiana, Wilson 30.  
Iowa, Clark 8; Wilson 18.

himself, Abram I. Elkins, Lawrence Godkin, John B. Stanchfield of New York; Thomas F. Conway of Pittsburgh; Thomas W. Meacham of Syracuse; Benedict Brooks of Pearl Creek and Walter H. Edison of Falconer. The Underwood men were William T. Emmet of New York and Joseph A. Kellogg of Glens Falls.

Of course a challenge of this sort served no direct purpose other than to give individuals a chance to get recorded to "square themselves with the folks at home"—but the judicial procedure was worth noting when the poll was announced. Chairman James in each case consulted the certified instructions to delegates issued by their states with their credentials. Usually these required the delegation vote to be cast as a unit for Clark until such time as two thirds of the delegates judged that the preferred candidate could not secure the nomination. And as New York, like a number of smaller delegations, had wanted to stick to Speaker Clark, the protest of the minority counted for nothing. Yet there were numerous delegations that went through this disintegrating process for the benefit of Governor Wilson. That was why Monday saw Governor Wilson's vote grow so slowly but so steadily until, for the first time, he and not Speaker Clark, was on top.

No doubt if it were merely men and not principles that were the subject of convention differences, Monday would have seen the candidate named. It is often easy to harmonize personal differences. But a principle is absolute. You uphold it or you drop it. You cannot compromise with a principle. You must be absolute, for principle is absolute; it palliates no half-way allegiance, no loyalty with reservations. That is why so many people at Baltimore are saying, as a practical politician said: "Better nominate Wilson."

### Stands for Principle

To all sorts of people, in and out of the convention, he has been made to stand clearly for the principle that this convention has so clearly declared for—the principle of really popular control of the Democratic party and perchance the government as against such control by privileged interests. With him as candidate it is becoming recognized that the party can make all this convention talk and convention conflict a great asset in going before the voters. There is no longer doubt that the party must make its plea on the basis of assured and untainted progressivism. At this writing there is no such confidence in the ability of any other candidate to make the right appeal on these lines as there is in the New Jersey Gov-

Kansas, Wilson 20.  
Kentucky, Clark 26.  
Louisiana, Clark 5; Wilson 15.  
Maine, Clark 1; Wilson 11.  
Maryland, Clark 8½; Wilson 7; Underwood ½.  
Massachusetts, Wilson 9; Foss 27.  
Michigan, Clark 2; Wilson 28.  
Minnesota, Wilson 24.  
Mississippi, Underwood 20.  
Missouri, Clark 26.  
Montana, Clark 1; Wilson 7.  
Nebraska, Clark 3; Wilson 13.  
Nevada, Clark 6.  
New Hampshire, Clark 3; Wilson 5.  
New Jersey, Clark 4; Wilson 24.  
New Mexico, Clark 8.  
New York 90.  
North Carolina, Wilson 22; Underwood 2.  
North Dakota, Wilson 10.  
Ohio, Wilson 21; Harmon 27.  
Oklahoma, Clark 10; Wilson 10.  
Oregon, Wilson 10.  
Porto Rico, Clark 1; Wilson 4½; Underwood ½.  
Pennsylvania 76.  
Rhode Island 10.  
South Carolina, Wilson 18.  
South Dakota, Wilson 10.  
Tennessee, Clark 9; Wilson 9; Underwood 6.  
Texas, Wilson 40.  
Utah, Wilson 8.  
Vermont, Wilson 8.  
Virginia, Wilson 24.  
Washington, Clark 14.  
West Virginia, Wilson 16.  
Wisconsin, Wilson 26.  
Wyoming, Wilson 6.  
Official total: Clark 306; Wilson 629; Underwood 89; Foss 27; Harmon 27; Bryan 2; Kern 1, absent ½.

### FORTY-FIFTH

Alabama, Underwood 24.  
Arizona, Clark 3; Wilson 3.  
Arkansas, Clark 18.  
California, Clark 27.  
Colorado, Clark 2; Wilson 10.  
Connecticut, Clark 2; Wilson 5; Underwood 7.  
Delaware, Wilson 6.  
Florida, Wilson 3; Underwood 9.  
Georgia, Underwood 28.  
Idaho, Clark 1½; Wilson 6½.  
Illinois, Wilson 58.  
Indiana, Wilson 30.  
Iowa, Clark 9; Wilson 17.  
Kansas, Wilson 20.  
Kentucky, Clark 26.  
Louisiana, Clark 5; Wilson 15.  
Maine, Clark 1; Wilson 11.  
Maryland, Clark 8½; Wilson 7; Underwood ½.  
Massachusetts, Wilson 9; Foss 27.  
Michigan, Clark 2; Wilson 28.  
Minnesota, Wilson 24.  
Mississippi, passed.  
Missouri, Clark 26.  
Montana, Clark 10; Wilson 1.  
Nebraska, Clark 3; Wilson 13.  
Nevada, Clark 6.  
New Hampshire, Clark 3; Wilson 5.  
New Jersey, Clark 4; Wilson 24.  
New Mexico, Clark 8.  
New York, Clark 90.  
North Dakota, Wilson 10.  
Ohio, Wilson 23; Harmon 25.  
Oklahoma, Clark 10; Wilson 10.  
Oregon, Wilson 10.  
Pennsylvania, Wilson 76.  
Rhode Island, Clark 10.  
South Carolina, Wilson 18.  
South Dakota, Wilson 10.  
Tennessee, Clark 8; Wilson 10; Underwood 6.  
Texas, Wilson 40.  
Utah, Wilson 8.  
Vermont, Wilson 8.  
Virginia, Wilson 24.  
Washington, Clark 24.  
West Virginia, Wilson 16.  
Wisconsin, Wilson 26.  
Wyoming, Wilson 6.  
District of Columbia, Clark 6.  
Hawaii, Clark 4.  
Porto Rico, Clark 1; Wilson 2; Underwood ½.  
Mississippi, Underwood 20.  
Official on the forty-fifth ballot: Clark 306.  
Wilson 633.  
Underwood 97.  
Harmon 25.  
Foss 27.

## WITNESSES IN RAIL INQUIRY ARE ASKED TO BE MORE SPECIFIC

Witnesses were asked today by Charles A. Prouty of the interstate commerce commission, in resuming the hearing into the railroad conditions in New England, to be more specific. The testimony yesterday he said was instructive but he wished typical cases described.

"Let me illustrate," said the commissioner, "there are no complaints made that grain and grain products are not handled with due diligence from points outside of New England moving to points within New England. We ought to be able to trace shipments of grain from Buffalo to Nashua, N. H. We ought to be able to trace shipments by the day or week."

Edward G. Buckland, a vice-president of the New Haven, in reply to the commissioner, said that it was the idea of the New Haven road to show the movement of trains. He said his road desired to show just how the trains moved and he intended to put on witnesses that would give all these facts. W. J. Mullin, general traffic manager for the Delaware & Hudson was recalled as the first witness. He testified that from February 10 to February 20 there were from 320 to 416 cars of the B. & M. on the tracks of the Delaware & Hudson that the B. & M. could not take. The cars remained on the D. & H. road for 10 days.

## VOTE ON CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT RESUMED

(Continued from page one)

what it can to make the Alabama congressman the successful nominee. The Wilson men said that if Mr. Sullivan will keep his word and deliver Illinois, then Massachusetts and other states would swing into line.

At 12 o'clock, the hour set for the convention to reassemble, only a few of the delegates were in their seats. The New York delegation was causing in its room. Chairman Ollie James took his place at 12:05 amid a general round of handclapping. He gave his usual order to the police and convention officials to clear the aisles and get the delegates seated. At 12:07 he called the convention to order and the opening prayer was delivered.

Chairman James gave orders for the reading of the roll for the forty-third ballot immediately after the invocation. Connecticut broke part of its delegation to Governor Wilson on this ballot giving him five votes, a gain of two. The Illinois break as predicted came in on the forty-third ballot. There was a hush when the state was called. Mr. Sullivan was standing in the aisle consulting his lieutenants. Finally he spoke.

"Clark 18, Wilson 40." The New Jersey delegation in the front row cut loose, and it was a minute before Mr. Sullivan could continue.

"Under the unit rule," he said, "the complete vote of the state, 58, must be cast for Wilson."

This brought cheering from the pro-Wilson contingent in the hall.

When Kentucky was called and Gov. McCreary cast the state vote of 26 for Mr. Clark, Judge A. W. Young of Morehead, Ky., demanded whether the delegation could not change to Governor Wilson, "now that a majority of the delegates believed that he should be nominated."

McCreary held that under instructions "Kentucky must vote for Clark as long as his name is before the convention." Chairman James ruled that unless the poll of state was demanded the vote should be recorded as cast.

"We have been here too long now," said Judge Young. Michigan cast only two for Clark and 28 for Wilson, a gain of eight for the New Jersey Governor on the forty-third ballot.

New York failed to shift its position. Mr. Murphy and the other leaders deciding in the caucus that it was no use to shift from Clark to Underwood at this juncture, and the 90 votes were kept in the Clark column on the forty-third ballot.

Virginia broke, casting its solid vote of 24 for Governor Wilson, and giving him a majority for the first time.

### Virginia for Wilson

When Virginia was called, its chairman announced that for the first time the delegation was voting under the unit rule. Its 24 votes were immediately cast for Governor Wilson amid cheering from the Wilson men, who seemed to enjoy the realization that Thomas F. Ryan, denounced by Mr. Bryan from the stage of the convention, was one of the delegates whose half-vote was cast for the New Jersey man.

The Virginia action was a severe blow for the anti-Wilson men and many of them admitted that there would be little chance of preventing Governor Wilson's nomination if another big state went over. This became almost a certainty when a moment later West Virginia cast her 18 votes for Governor Wilson.

A number of state chairmen were now conferring with their various delegations. There was a general feeling among the ultra-Clark men that only a most sensational turn of affairs could prevent Governor Wilson's nomination within the next few hours. Bell, Stone, Francis and others were working hard to get their men together, and hold them, one third solid against Governor Wilson and so prevent his nomination.

Tom Hedin from Alabama and manager of the Underwood boom advised the Alabama delegation at 12:45 to switch to Governor Wilson. John H. Bankhead, chairman of the Alabama delegation, denounced Mr. Hedin.

"Mind your own business, Tom," said Mr. Bankhead with a scowl. "I am just trying to save your faces," said Mr. Hedin.

"Events that have transpired during the last two hours mean that Governor Wilson's nomination is now a certainty."

### Alabama Refuses Action

Alabama, however, refused to take any action at this time. After the forty-third ballot some of the ultra-Clark leaders said that while they would concede Governor Wilson about 640 votes, that would be the limit of his vote and he could not be nominated. They claimed to have 363 last Clark votes on whom they could rely to hold out against Governor Wilson all summer if necessary. To this the Wilson men replied that if the New Jersey Governor could get 640 votes no power on earth could stop the anti-Wilson delegates from climbing on to the band wagon.

The Maryland delegation demanded that it be polled on the forty-third ballot and this was done. The delegation stood 5½ for Wilson to 9 for Clark with ½ absent. The Wilson men forced the polls.

Charles F. Murphy came down to the Missouri delegation and engaged in the earnest conversation with David Francis, and Mr. Francis was assuring the Tammany leader that he would be able to keep his forces intact from now on.

Indiana came solidly into the Wilson camp on this ballot again.

In Iowa Governor Wilson gained 3½ votes.

Pennsylvania stood solidly for Wilson on the forty-fourth ballot, the two who had been holding out swinging into line. Utah a moment later came in solid, following Pennsylvania's example, and piled its eight votes to Wilson.

Wisconsin was next in line. Its chairman announced that its 26 votes were solid for Wilson, and the Jerseyites held another jubilation.

Before the result of the forty-fourth ballot could be announced some Washington delegates demanded a poll. The chairman denounced the demand declaring that it came from delegates who "wanted their names in the papers."

Chairman James ruled that any delegation could demand a roll call at any time.

When an attempt was made to vote proxies in this delegation, Chairman James ruled that they could not be used. Washington's chairman appealed to him.

"The state of Washington has no alternates," he said, "and we have universally recognized each others' proxies from the beginning."

Mr. James stuck to his ruling. "So long as the chair has no challenge made of proxies it cannot interfere," he said. "The delegation had no right to create alternates if the convention that created it did not name any. The chair must rule that no proxies can be recognized here." A Washington delegate shouted at Mr. James:

"I appeal from the decision of the chair which is a part of the fraud that has been practised in this convention."

Mr. James said: "If the gentleman has any opinion that any of the decisions of this chair protects fraud he has a remedy and I hereby invite him to appeal from the decision of the chair."

"I do so appeal," was the reply.

From a dozen sections came motions to lay the appeal on the table. On the viva voce vote there was a chorus of ayes and a very few scattering noes from the Washingtonians.

"The appeal is tabled," he said.

The roll call then proceeded.

The vote of Washington resulted, Clark 8, Wilson 3½, two absent.

Under the unit rule Mr. James declared the vote be cast for Clark.

With only 97 votes needed to nominate after the forty-fourth ballot was announced the Wilson managers began a concerted search for the needed tallies. They worked actively among all of the delegations and seemed confident there would be a real break in the next few ballots which would land the nomination for the Governor.

While this was going on the Clark leaders were following the Wilson men around endeavoring to straighten out each end as soon as it was made. They were working hard to get a combination that would stop the Wilson nomination and claimed to be confident of success.

While it was being taken New Mexico demanded a roll-call and while it was being taken the Wilson managers announced that Mississippi which had been passed, at a caucus had decided to come over to Governor Wilson on this ballot, thus adding 20 to his total.

The right of J. D. Hand, one of the alternates in the New Mexico delegation, to vote was opposed by the Wilson men on the delegation, but Chairman James ruled he was regularly elected and entitled to vote.

Chairman James ruled that New Mexico polls showed Clark 4, Wilson 4, and that the vote must continue to be cast for Mr. Clark.

When Mississippi was called at the end of the roll call, the hopes of the Wilson men were dashed, when Senator Verdam, who had come to the platform, announced that the state's vote was still being cast for Underwood. The Clark men were greatly encouraged over that development and insisted that this was the turning point and that from now on they would hold safely the Wilson forces already perilously near the nomination.

## GOVERNMENT ARGUES FOR OPEN HEARING IN SHOE MACHINERY CASE

(Continued from page one)

member of this tribunal who magnanimously admits that he has prejudged this question and has announced that he does not propose to participate in, or influence, its determination. Such an order ought not to weigh heavily in the scales against the uniform practice prevailing in suits like this throughout the United States.

"Whether the United Shoe Machinery Company be a benevolent and altruistic monopoly, as is being vehemently claimed by it in the newspaper and magazine articles with which, in common knowledge, it is flooding the country during the pendency on the criminal side of this court of indictments against certain of its officers, which are ultimately to be tried, perhaps by readers of these articles, or a sinister monopoly, as the government charges and believes, it cannot be denied—nor do we understand that any attempt is made seriously to deny—that it has its grip on the throat of every shoe manufacturer in the country. If that be so, it is at least in a position to menace, the interests both of the manufacturer and the consumer.

"The bill seeks an injunction against the continued commission of a crime against the people. Ninety-eight per cent of the shoe manufacturers of the country lease their machines from the United Shoe Machinery Company. They are in its power and subject to its intimidation. It is vitally important, in the interest of a frank disclosure of the

truth, that the witnesses called by both the United States and the defendant shall realize that they are testifying in the light of day and in the presence and within the hearing of their fellow citizens.

"The special examiner stands in loco curiae for the reception of testimony. For the time being he represents the court, and the room in which the testimony is adduced becomes a court room. The hearing before the examiner is the only opportunity afforded to the public to hear what is being said on so important a matter. There can never be any public hearing of the witnesses in this case unless before the examiner.

"If secrecy is enjoined by this court, the public will undoubtedly regard it, and rightly regard it, in our judgment, not only as dangerous departure from a practice which has constantly prevailed since proceedings under the Sherman act were first instituted but also as a violation of its right to hear what is being said in this case while it is being said, and above all, as a denial of the great and salutary principle that publicity in all governmental functions, particularly in the administration of the law, is one of the most essential and priceless safeguards against oppression and fraud."

## MEAT CAMPAIGNERS ARE SENTENCED FOR ZEAL THEY DISPLAYED

Sentences were imposed in the municipal court today by Judge Duff on a number of persons arrested in connection with the campaign against the high price of meat now being waged by the Hebrew women.

Mrs. Goodman, charged with creating a disturbance was fined \$10; Harris Diamond, disturbance of peace \$10; Jacob Rosenberg, assault on unknown person, one month's imprisonment. He appealed and was held for the August session of the supreme court—in \$200 which he was unable to furnish.

Meat stores in East Cambridge were closed today and pickets were patrolling the district. The North End butchers have agreed to close this evening.

Hebrew butchers reopened their shops today to sell chickens, this privilege having been granted them by the meat boycott committee. But they can sell no other meat.

M. Rosenberg, who has several times brought down upon himself the disapproval of the boycotters, reopened his shop with the others, but there were 35 pickets around it to see that none buy beef.

Also there are police. When the pickets arrived and a crowd began to gather, he asked for protection, and a sergeant with 10 men were sent to patrol the vicinity.

Meetings are being held today to increase the effectiveness of the boycott. One was in Armory hall in Rower. There will also be a conference between Mrs. Charlotte Smith of the Women's Homestead Association and Mrs. Eva Hoffman, a boycott leader, to make plans for mass meetings to be held in Faneuil hall and on the common. Tonight there will be a meeting in the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street, where Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Annie Finkelstein will make addresses.

Wholesalers have come to the aid of the boycotters, the West End Butchers' and Meat Wholesalers' Association having voted to cut off the supply of meat in the West End, North End, South End, Roxbury and Dorchester retail districts.

Establishment of a municipal abattoir is now being considered by the boycott leaders. This will be the principal subject for discussion at mass meetings.

Hebrew meat shops in East Cambridge are closed today. This is true of Malden also.

AMUSEMENTS

The Meet Will Continue

THIRD ANNUAL  
**BOSTON AVIATION MEET**  
HARVARD FIELD  
SQUADRON  
ALL THIS WEEK  
World's Greatest Aviators

Admission  
**25¢**

No delays and more flying than ever before. Events start at 2 p. m.

GRANDSTAND SEATS  
25c, 50c, \$1.00  
Automobiles, \$1.00  
Auto Passengers, .50

Follow The  
**BLUE FLAG**  
To NORUMBEGA

One Hundred Miles Day Trip. Iron Steamer  
Dorothy Bradford (capacity 1800) leaves Bay  
Line Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., daily, 9 A. M.;  
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Stopovers. Phone Main 1578.

**PROVINCETOWN**



## SETTLEMENT CLASS OPENS DOOR TO CHILD FRIENDSHIP

It was in a settlement folk dancing class that Rebecca and I first met. I had not been in the class five minutes before I had mentally picked her out for closer acquaintance, for though she was the smallest one there she was plainly the most talented; and when at the request of the teacher she sang for me a Yiddish love song, there was a dramatic pathos in her voice that was irresistible.

The memory of her tiny, lithe figure (she was only seven), her dark eyes that said so much, and her two long braids of luxuriant brown hair, stayed with me for days, and when a few weeks later I chanced to see her again I could not resist saying, "Rebecca, won't you let me come to see you sometime?"

"Oh, if you would!" she exclaimed, seizing both my hands in her own and looking into my face with a joy that instinct told me was absolutely genuine. "My brother will play the violin for you, and my mother will put the red ribbon on my hair and I will dance and sing many times for you."

That is how it came about that last week I went one evening to call on Rebecca's family. The street was so full of children and young people that I felt as if I had stepped into another world. I looked in vain for numbers on the doors and finally had to get a little girl to show me where Rebecca lived. We climbed two pairs of dark stairs and then my escort pulled open a door and without ceremony announced, "Rebecca, here's a teacher come to see you," and I found myself thrust suddenly into the midst of the family circle with eight pairs of eyes regarding me curiously and the ninth pair, belonging to Rebecca, shining a welcome that somewhat allayed my embarrassment though I still felt that my entrance must seem very much like an intrusion. But Rebecca was equal to the emergency.

"I am so glad you've come," she said, "I thought maybe you would forget. These are all my family," she continued with a sweeping gesture around the crowded kitchen. "That's my father and that's my mother and the baby's name is Abraham, and the rest are Allan and Sarah and Joseph and Rachel and Goldie. Now you must come into the parlor where we can entertain you better."

Tenderness Noticed  
With that the whole family arose, the father leading the way to light the gas, and soon we were seated in the front room, I with Rebecca on one side of me and Rachel on the other, while the mother held the baby, and the father held Goldie, and the rest sat demurely on the sofa. The father looked around the room and smiled. He was a good looking man, surprisingly young, as was his wife also, and his tenderness with little Goldie, who resembled a flaxen haired doll, was beautiful to see.

"We have a large family," he said with evident pride. "We are so happy with our children. In the evenings we sing, and my boy plays the violin, and I forget how hard I must work, and my wife she forgets, too, and we have such a good time as I cannot tell you. Soon we shall have a piano. They cost very much but I can pay a little at a time. Then I will have my girls to learn to play."

All the little girls smiled to hear this, and Rebecca said eagerly, "You must come to see us often when we have the piano. I will take lessons right away, and in two weeks around I will play a piece for you."

Just then Allan, who had gone into another room, appeared with his violin and a pile of music and the little children clapped their hands as he adjusted the music stand and picked out a favorite selection. The impromptu concert which followed I shall never forget. There was no uncertainty about the boy's playing as he rendered one classic after another, and the whole family listened with such apparent delight that their faces were a study. They knew all the selections by name, and it was plain to see that they were as proud of Allan as if he had already attained to a position in the Symphony orchestra, to which he said he wanted some day to belong.

Finally he picked up a ragged piece of music and explained as he put it in place, "This is not the kind of music my teacher gives me. It is just a popular waltz. I found it one day in a rubbish heap, and when I saw the notes, I knew it was pretty, so I brought it home."

Rebecca Is Next  
"Now it is Rebecca's turn," said the father as Allan finished the waltz. "Come and sing for the lady and then show her some of your Russian dances." So Rebecca sang for me again the Yiddish song that had so attracted me to her at the settlement, and again I noted the dramatic pathos in her voice that I knew now what I had not known before that the child was not really unhappy indeed quite the reverse, and the pathos in her voice was simply an inborn quality that probably no one could account for, least of all the child herself. She sang with an abandon that showed how dearly she loved it, and then she brought out a gay tambourine and danced one pretty folk dance after another while the mother counted time, and Joseph, Rachel and Goldie kept time with their feet.

Then Rachel sang, Rebecca and Rachel sang together, then Goldie clambered down from her father's knee and said she would sing, too, which she did with so much gusto in spite of the fact that she couldn't speak the words plainly that everybody applauded; that is, every one except Rebecca who said to me confidentially, "O dear! When Goldie

starts she never stops and I wanted to sing for you some more myself." However, Goldie did stop after a while and quite out of breath climbed again on her father's knee and proceeded to deluge him with kisses while Rebecca again came before the footlights, as it were, and sang an English translation of her first Yiddish song.

### Question Is Quaint

In the meantime Rachel had brought me her kindergarten paper cutting book to examine and as I was admiring the gay pages she suddenly asked, "How old are you?" This was a question that seemed to interest the whole family for they all looked at me inquiringly, and Rebecca, to whom I was evidently the greatest age she could conceive of in a teacher, said soothingly, "I know you're not over your ages, anyway."

"Yes, I am afraid I am over my ages," I confessed, somewhat amused at the novelty of the expression. "I don't believe I'd better tell you how old I am for it might surprise you too much."

The children looked a bit disappointed, but Rebecca said with ready tact, "It won't make any difference, even if I don't know how old you are. I will be your friend anyway," a speech which taken all in all was about as complimentary a promise as I have ever received from a 7-year-old.

Suddenly Allan arose and got his cap. "I'm going out with the fellows awhile," he said.

"Remember to come back early," warned his father. "It would be better if you went not at all. It should be enough for you to stay always at home in the evening and practise. Don't you say so, too?" he continued, turning to me; and when I agreed with him, he added triumphantly to Allan, "See, it is as I tell you, the lady thinks with me that home is the best place for you."

"I'll be in soon," promised the boy. "I'm going for just a little fun with the fellows."

The father shook his head, but said nothing more; and just then Rebecca, who had been turning things over in a cupboard, held up a dainty white apron, saying happily, "See my apron that I made in school. Today the teacher she let me bring it home."

"Put it on," smiled the mother, knowing intuitively that that was what Rebecca was longing to do. Rebecca put it on and went to show her father how well it was made. He examined it with genuine interest and said proudly, "That is well done for a little girl. Go show the lady how very small the stitches are." Then Sarah and Joseph and Rachel had to see the stitches, too, and Goldie had to try the apron on, which seemed to give her another inspiration for she suddenly began to sing as lustily as she could, "Put on your gingham gown, dear," only "gingham" was such a hard word for her to manage I never would have recognized it without an interpreter.

It was now nearly 9 o'clock and though I was loath to go I felt that it was only proper. "But you'll come soon again," begged Rebecca, and the father and mother both added, "Yes, you must come again. It is to us such a pleasure. We thank you for your visit very much."

"Indeed, I thank you for letting me come," I replied quickly. "You all seem so happy, and I have enjoyed this evening more than I can tell you."

"Yes, we are a happy family," answered the father as candle in hand he lighted me down the stairs. "Whenever you come, you will always find us happy," and judging from my visit that evening I felt that he spoke the truth.

## GRAND TRUNK AWAITS RIGHTS

Work on the proposed Boston-New Hampshire line of the Southern New England, the Grand Trunk's line, is waiting, pending a quest for construction rights for the line across New Hampshire from White River Junction. While the legislative permit has been obtained in Massachusetts, it is not probable that any building will be undertaken until the New Hampshire section is approved.

No application has as yet been filed with the New Hampshire public service commission for approval of the proposed line. All preliminary steps necessary for a provisional corporation have been taken. In order to become a full corporation the question of public exigency must be determined by petition. That the territory which it desires to traverse may be set forth with reasonable definiteness, a survey is now proceeding.

## BEVERLY PLANS TAFT RECEPTION

BEVERLY, Mass.—Arrangements are almost completed for the reception to President Taft by the citizens on his arrival in Beverly July 4.

The President will leave his train at the Beverly depot at 8:30. On Broadway, which leads from the depot to Cabot street, school children will occupy places at each side of the street, and as the presidential party passes, the little ones will wave flags. A detail from the U. S. S. Dolphin will escort the President, while there will be an escort from the Taft Club, headed by L. F. Stanton. After receiving the presidential party the line will march to "Parramatta."

PLYMOUTH G. A. R. TO MEET  
NORWELL, Mass.—Plymouth County G. A. R. Association will hold its forty-eighth quarterly meeting at Ridge Hill grove on July 17 by invitation of D. W. Robinson, post G. A. R. and W. R. C. Dinner will be served in the grove. There will be a public meeting at 1:30 p. m. Department officers will be present.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### "WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Miss Horniman, in her successful season in London, revived Arnold Bennett's four-act comedy, "What the Public Wants." When Charles Hawtry some years ago appeared with great personal success in Arnold Bennett's play, though it achieved popularity with a select number of people, it was generally considered quite impossible to put into the evening bill of any theater. Only today a popular actor warned the writer not to go and bore himself by sitting through so dull a piece of work. An actor's opinion, however, about a play is only too often from a standpoint that is purely theatrical.

The writer gratefully received the opinion, but went nevertheless to see the play for himself. For four long acts there was talk, and nothing but talk, and an audience that filled the theater listened with delight to this flow of dialogue, whose stream was only broken by perpetual bursts of laughter. Nor was the audience in any sense a picked one, such as used to be seen in the days when Ibsen was regarded as a freak.

The large houses that have filled the Coronet theater have been the ordinary play-going public, and the fact that what the public wants is every day proving itself to be something better than what the conventional play-writer can give it, is one of the most gratifying signs of this interesting age.

Charles Bibby was excellent as the ever resourceful Sir Charles Worgan. There was something almost pathetic in his desire to be thought well of by the literary folk whom he half despised yet half envied.

The author certainly gives his successful editor a "show"; there is a sort of futility in the "superior people" compared to him. You feel that it is the public, and only the public, that can prove to this man that what the public wants in a newspaper is news, and not a series of "amazing" and mostly fictitious sensations.

CHICAGO NOTES  
The Drama League committee on plays for summer schools plans to pre-

sent three plays in July and August at each of the following playgrounds: Moseley playground, Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue; Christopher playgrounds, Twenty-second and Robey streets; McCormick playground, Twenty-eighth and Sawyer streets; Dante playground, Ewing and Desplaines streets; Washington playground, Grand avenue and Carpenter street; Wrightwood playground, Wrightwood and Perry streets; Audubon playground, Hoyne and Cornella avenues; Bessemer Park playground, South Chicago.

Plays under consideration are Constance Mackay's "Troll Magic," "Forest Spring," "House of the Heart," "The Goose and the Gobbler." With them are named "The Flag" and "The Lincoln" by Margaret Merrington; "Pot of Gold and Spell of Nicola" by Mrs. Hookway; "The Fisherman and His Wife," by Mrs. Hugh Bell; "Paradise of Children," arranged by the Francis Parker school, and "Hiawatha," by Florence Holbrook.

"Ready Money," James Montgomery's financial farce, is in its fourteenth week at the Cort.

Clifton Crawford has left "The Quaker Girl" cast for New York to prepare his coming season as star in a new musical comedy.

NEW YORK NOTES  
"The Rose Maid" is being given at the Globe theater with a reduced orchestra as a consequence of the difficulties between New York managers and the musical union over wages and hours of work. Several theaters plan to continue with a pianist providing the only music. At the Gaiety a mechanical violin player has been installed.

"The Builders," a drama by Marian Fairfax, is to be produced by Harris and Selwyn next season. The play proved interesting at a trial performance several years ago.

Dustin Farnum and William Farnum, who starred together in "The Littlest Rebel" last season, will each head a company in the same drama this year.

Miss Adrienne Augarde has dropped the small part she had in the "Rose Maid" and has departed for England. She plans to sing in vaudeville next season.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS  
SUBJECTS of interest are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

KANSAS CITY TIMES.—An ordinance is pending in Kansas City, Kan., providing for municipal trash cans, on the streets, the cans to be controlled by private ownership and to be covered with advertising posters. It is stipulated that for this privilege the city is to come into the possession of these cans in six months without cost to the municipality. But it is feared that after Kansas City has been compelled to endure the sight of advertising trash cans for a period of six months it may conclude that it is a costly way to secure a bargain in that kind of municipal property, for under the most favorable conditions the trash can hardly be made for the trash can that it is an artistic or attractive decoration for the street.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—Of the nations directly interested in polar exploration it seems that Norway alone is satisfied with results. This is due to Captain Amundsen, whose party of all those that started for the south pole several years ago, is known to have achieved success. Since the first misquoted interview was received from Australia, in which Amundsen was said to have declared that Scott reached the pole, little has been heard from that English explorer, but he is still somewhere in the "circle." The Japanese party, whose "dash" developed into something of a fiasco, is returning home, basing its hopes for a cordial reception on a series of excellent moving pictures taken "en dash." Now comes Rear Admiral Peary, whose claims to the north pole were more generally accepted than those of . . . Dr. Cook, with the appeal to patriotic Americans to fit out another antarctic expedition. Admiral Peary believes the United States overlooked something when it failed to fit out an expedition for the south pole at the time Amundsen's Fram was getting ready. But it is not yet too late. He would have an American party camp at the pole for a whole year, taking observations and gathering data.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR.—It is encouraging to read that the Munson steamship line is about to inaugurate regular service between Mobile and the South American ports. The new service is to begin on Sept. 11, when a large vessel will leave Mobile and visit a number of the leading South American ports, and which will be followed by others. Our trade with South and Central America has been too long neglected, and our southern ports should profit largely by its building up, which is sure to result from the completion of the Panama canal. Our southern neighbors have much that we want, and we have much of commodities that they need and must obtain somewhere. Our manufacturers and merchants should look to these markets and reap the rewards which properly directed enterprise is sure to bring them.

ROYALTY WATCHES VAUDEVILLE  
NEW YORK.—A London cable despatch to the New York Sun states that King George and Queen Mary witnessed the command performance of vaudeville at the Palace Music Hall on Monday night.

U. S. S. LOUISIANA IS  
FLOATED WITHOUT  
BEING DAMAGED  
BRISTOL, R. I.—It is said today that the battleship Louisiana, which went aground a short distance from Hog island and light but floated at high tide, on Monday night, did not sustain any damage.

The Louisiana struck in soft mud in such a sheltered position that she was at no time in any danger. A fleet of naval vessels from the Narragansett bay station came alongside and took off the battleship's heavy ammunition and some coal. Relieved of this the vessel floated easily and without assistance on the rising tide.

The place where the Louisiana grounded is 1000 yards northeast of Hog island light, on the northern end of the island of Rhode Island, and about two miles from Bristol, in the vicinity of Bristol ferry.

The removal of one of the channel buoys by a government steamer is said by officers of the battleship to have caused the grounding.

The Louisiana is commanded by Capt. Roger Welles, and is the flagship of Rear Admiral McCall Winslow, commander of the first division of the Atlantic battleship fleet.

The ship sailed from Baltimore on Saturday, and was bound to Bristol to participate in the Independence day celebration.

## MEDFORD TAXES LOWEST IN YEARS

Medford's tax rate will be the lowest for years. Mayor Taylor says it will be \$18. Not since 1891 has the rate been as low. It is \$1.80 lower than last year.

The decrease is despite an increase of nearly \$6000 which Medford will pay to the state and nearly \$10,000 more in the municipal budget than last year. The decrease in the tax rate is due to an increase of \$1,500,000 in realty values.

The tax charges are: State tax \$38,375, county \$21,120.93, parks \$18,517.27, sewers \$22,710.68, highways \$31.62, Charles river basin \$181.92, Wellington bridge \$801.75, total for state \$103,439.17; municipal budget \$435,166.29; grand total \$538,605.46.

## OPPOSE SCHOOL MOTION PICTURES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Objection is being expressed by the parents and guardians of children at the public schools against the efforts of the Los Angeles Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to distribute 100,000 souvenir programs of its motion pictures to the school children.

Several of these programs were distributed and the motion pictures shown in some of the schools, but the superintendent of schools withdrew permission to exhibit the pictures and to circulate the literature and the medical men sent out about 3000 letters to the business men of this city asking their cooperation to obtain the privilege.

This action has stirred opposition among the business men who say that the pictures and the literature are entirely unsuitable for children.

TREASURY CLERKS ARRESTED  
WASHINGTON.—An alleged counterfeiting conspiracy in the United States treasury department headquarters was unearthed by the secret service Monday.

J. D. Atkins, a clerk in the office of the auditor, was arrested, charged with raising \$1 notes to \$10. This action followed the arrest in Baltimore Monday of Perry H. Carman, a fellow clerk, charged with a like offense.

Following a notice from Mayor Farrell to the gas and electric commission the latter commission will hold a conference with the mayor this week relative to the city's contracts for lighting. The mayor will also ask Governor Foss to help him secure a report from the railway commission on a hearing for double tracking the Revere Beach line, held more than a year ago.

Mayor Farrell is to invite the Massachusetts Mayors Club to be his guests in Malden in merchants week in September. Malden will entertain a large number of visitors that week.

LEXINGTON  
The Rev. Dr. George Edward Martin and the Rev. John Mills Wilson, pastors of the Hancock Congregational and the First Parish (Unitarian) churches, have arranged for a series of union services in the two churches, beginning next Sunday morning and continuing through the month of August.

EVERETT  
A display of the work done by the pupils in the domestic art and technical training departments of the high school was given yesterday in the school hall.

MELROSE  
Miss Carrie M. Worthen, librarian at the public library, has posted notices that the library will be closed on Wednesdays during July and August.

CAMBRIDGE  
Librarian Clarence W. Ayer is at Ottawa, Can., attending the convention of the American Library Association. He, with others of the Boston delegates to the convention is stopping at the Chateau Laurier.

WAKEFIELD  
Plans are already under way for the celebration of the twentieth birth anniversary of the Cantabrigia Club, Cambridge's largest women's club. This will take place Nov. 1.

MEDFORD  
Plans have been prepared by Mayor Taylor for changing the present chemical engine at the West Medford fire station into a motor chemical engine. The West Medford apparatus will be mounted upon a motor chassis.

ARLINGTON  
The Rev. Dr. Nathan E. Wood, pastor of the Arlington First Baptist church, together with his wife and the Rev. Dean N. R. Wood and family, left Arlington Monday for Randolph, N. H., where they are to spend July at the Mountain View house. The party will pass August in Jackson, N. H.

QUINCY  
Warren S. Parker, inspector of public buildings, reports that 50 permits for the erection of new buildings were issued in June, involving an expenditure of \$106,820.

MR. TAFT ATTENDS  
GERMAN CONCERT  
PHILADELPHIA.—President and Mrs. Taft attended on Monday night the grand festival concert participated in by the thousands of members of societies constituting the Northeastern Sengerbund.

When the President and Mrs. Taft reached Broad street station they were greeted by a German song of welcome, sung by a large chorus. Disregarding his usual custom, the President walked through the crowd of singers and spectators down the main entrance to the automobile in which, accompanied by Mayor Blankenburg, he was taken to the Union League for dinner.

YACHTS ARE A LOSS  
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—George C. Molloy, whose racing sloop, the Robin Hood, and Hazen Morse, whose sloop, the Chinook, sank in Saturday's squall on Long Island sound, say that they cannot locate them. The yachts are valued at about \$10,000 each.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### MALDEN

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Comrade George H. Outley of this town and a member of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., of Arlington has presented the newly organized Charles V. Marsh camp 45 ladies' auxiliary of Arlington with set of silk flags in standards.

EVERETT  
A display of the work done by the pupils in the domestic art and technical training departments of the high school was given yesterday in the school hall.

Miss Abby J. Kennedy has been elected instructor in the commercial department of the high school and Miss A. M. Philbrick of Penacook, N. H., was elected a teacher of the Warren school at a meeting of the school committee last evening. Miss Sadie E. Cole of the Nichols and Miss Laura A. Mullen of the Horace Mann schools resigned.

MELROSE  
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William P. Libbey of Orient avenue, formerly foreign freight representative of the New England division of the American Express Company, has resigned to become general traffic manager of the Plymouth Corderie Company of Plymouth.

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WAKEFIELD  
Board of selectmen will draw a warrant next Friday night at its regular meeting for a special town meeting. The main object is to authorize the Wakefield municipal light commissioners to begin the extension of the gas mains to Reading, and to expend \$25,000 in laying new service.

Wakefield Y. M. C. A. boys have arranged to go camping at Harria pond, Methuen, from July 8 to July 22.

MEDFORD  
Plans have been prepared by Mayor Taylor for changing the present chemical engine at the West Medford fire station into a motor chemical engine. The West Medford apparatus will be mounted upon a motor chassis.

Frank Fallon, for 26 years superintendent of the Glenwood Dye Works, has resigned and will spend a year in Europe.

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## Week End Suits

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE GOING  
AWAY ON VACATIONS OR WEEK-  
END PARTIES SHOULD TAKE  
ALONG ONE OF OUR

Canadian Crash Suits at \$30

Or a Light Gray Flannel Suit at \$25

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY COOL—AND  
VERY SMART FOR WARM WEATHER.

Scott & Company  
LIMITED

340 Washington Street

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Changes in corps of engineers: Col. J. Mills, Cleveland, O., to Newport, R. I., and relieve Col. F. V. Wescott; First Lieut. S. A. Harris, fourteenth infantry, detailed as professor of military science and tactics, North Georgia Agricultural College, Sept. 15, vice Capt. H. A. Wiegstein, twenty-fourth infantry; Capt. H. Pendleton, Jr., Q. M., relieved from duty at San Antonio, Tex., to Washington, D. C., as assistant to depot Q. M.

Orders June 21 directing First Lieut. T. A. Clark, C. A. C., to proceed to Boston Sept. 23 amended to direct him to proceed to Boston July 1.

First Lieut. J. B. Woolnough, twenty-first infantry, detailed as professor military science and tactics University of Minnesota, Sept. 1.

### Navy Orders

Commander A. T. Long, detached naval attaché, Rome, Italy, and Vienna, Austria, to office of naval intelligence.

Lieut. C. B. Mayo, uncompleted portion of orders May 3, 1912, revoked, continue treatment, naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Ensign R. E. Hughes, to the Raleigh. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. E. Curtis, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., to the Supply.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. B. Turner, to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Kerr, detached the Supply, home, wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Riker, to bureau of medicine and surgery, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Taylor, appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the navy from June 27, 1912.

Chaplain L. P. Reynolds, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Chief Machinist Bernard Christensen, detached receiving ship at New York, to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Pharmacist Hubert Henry, to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymaster's Clerk W. S. Hullfish, appointed to the Illinois.

Movement of Naval Vessels  
Arrived—Rocket at Norfolk, El Cano and Barry at Shanghai, South Carolina at Norfolk, Standish at Annapolis, North Dakota at navy yard, New York; Florida and Massachusetts at Newport, Porter at navy yard, New York; Oregon at Tacoma, Chester at Eastport, Me.; Chauncey at Chefoo, Whipple, Hull, Preble, Perry and Stewart at Shuslito; Colorado at Honolulu, Albany at Yokohama, California, South Dakota and Glacier at Shanghai.

Sailed—Louisiana, from Baltimore for Bristol, R. I.; Kansas, from Baltimore for Gloucester, Mass.; New Hampshire, from Baltimore for Bar Harbor, Me.; Buffalo, from Bremerton for San Francisco; De Long, from Port Royal for Charleston; Iowa, from Philadelphia for Newport; Washington and Rhode Island, from Havana for Guantanamo; Patasco, from Havana for Key West; Tallahassee, from Washington for Chesapeake bay.

Navy Notes  
The Fortune, the A3 and the A5 were placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Puget sound, June 28, 1912.

The Ajax, the Brutus, the Sterling and the Vulcan, now out of service, will be placed in service immediately. The Orion and the Saturn, now out of service, will be placed in service Aug. 1. The Arctus and the Mars, now in service, will be placed in reserve immediately. The Leonidas, the Neptune and the Vestal, now out of service, will remain so.



A bride of my acquaintance is making her comforters in a novel style, says correspondent of Mothers Magazine. She is tacking the cotton batting into mosquito netting, first, then slipping the "foundation" into its pretty silkoin cover where it is tied occasionally with short lengths of baby ribbon. When necessary to wash the case it will be very simple matter to loosen the threads at the end, pull out the ribbons and all off the cover and only a trifle more difficult to put the whole together again.



# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

AT ONCE naive and shrewd, the real estate advertisement which is reported on this page as having appeared in a paper of Bogota, over the name of a Colombian from the Pacific coast, gives more than an amusing sidelight on South American patriotism. Taken together with the important concessions secured by German interests on the Atlantic coast of Colombia, near the Atrato river, and the general commercial and industrial success and popularity of the Germans residing in the republic, the appeal of the Colombian gentleman picturesquely mixing business with patriotism, and quite unimportant as it is in itself, goes to show the support on which the Germans may count from Colombians in the rapid opening up of their immensely rich country that is sure to follow the completion of the Panama canal.

It was reported on this page the other day that the Colombian government was contemplating the establishment of wireless stations in many important points of the republic and that the German Telefunken Company had opened the series by a contract for the erection of a plant in Cartagena, the inference being that the German system stood the best possible chance of establishing one after the other of the proposed wireless stations, some of them destined to preserve Colombian sovereignty in remote and largely disputed territories. Such a net of radio-telegraphic stations in the northwest corner of South America, in the immediate proximity of the Panama canal and covering a territory that must logically be regarded as the great gateway to the interior of the southern continent, can only mean a tremendous increase in prestige for the Germans with a correspondingly strengthened foothold, commercial and intellectual, while it would be idle to pretend that such advantages did not carry with them even strategic possibilities.

There have been references of late in the United States as in the South American press, to a prospective and even an impending settlement of the Colombian claims for the loss of Panama and it has been persistently rumored in various Latin-American and in European capitals that the support of the Argentine government has been enlisted by the Latin sister republic. Whatever be the final outcome of all this, it is certain from the tone of the Colombian press that an honorable settlement that shall give not only cash but courtesy also, will be apt to change the entire situation in a trice, when by far the greater advantage may be found on the American side.

## COSTA RICAN COURT'S ATLANTIC FRUIT CO. RULE STIRS LAWYERS

Question Decision on Technical Grounds While Favoring on General Principles Blow at the Banana Trust

### APPEAL TO TRADE

Lindo Brothers, Who Lost Case, and Successful Litigant Issue Statements in Commercial Controversy

(Special to the Monitor)  
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Judge Vargas Quesada has decided in favor of the Atlantic Fruit Company and against Lindo Brothers on the latter's petition to throw the suit against them out of court on several grounds.

The decision has given rise to some controversy among the legal talent, on purely technical grounds apparently, as the general sentiment is unquestionably in favor of the Atlantic Fruit Company entering the field hitherto dominated by the "banana trust." However, it is inferred from the ruling that if the Atlantic Fruit claims the object of the alleged option, namely the banana farms of Lindo Brothers, it must deposit the price, being the amount involved in the suit, that is, \$3,500,000 gold, in the bank of Costa Rica.

Both litigants are publishing statements and appeals to the banana trade. The Atlantic Fruit Company says that for the last seven years it has kept competition open in Jamaica, to the lasting benefit of the planters and the general prosperity of the island, sending out no less than six or seven fruit steamers every week from there; that it has extensive interests in Mexico, Cuba, Honduras and Nicaragua, and disposes of a fleet of 30 fruit steamers and has a large market in the United States and Germany. In order to gain a stronger foothold in Costa Rica, the statement goes on to say, it entered into negotiations with Lindo Brothers and still hopes to carry them to a satisfactory conclusion, but meanwhile it proposes to make contracts with planters and offers 34 cents American gold per bunch of first choice and 16½ cents for second, cash payment in the company's offices in San Jose or Port Limon against receipt of company's receiving agents. The bananas to be delivered at railroad depots along the line.

To this manifesto there was an immediate rejoinder signed "Some Banana Planters," in which the offer by the Atlantic Fruit Company was badly called a farce, inasmuch as it imposed a condition it knows cannot be fulfilled without great hardship, namely the de-

livery of the fruit at the railroad stations, since the insufficiency of means of transportation precludes this. Although therefore the price offered by the Atlantic Fruit Company is fully 4 cents higher than the one paid by the United Fruit Company, this advance is entirely counterbalanced by the drawback of the delivery clause. Furthermore, the planters call attention to the fact that the United Fruit Company can offer guarantees for the continuation of its business to the extent of \$8,500,000 American gold of property owned in Costa Rica, while the Atlantic Fruit Company has only prospective holdings. Some minor criticism of the Atlantic offer in the rejoinder of the "bananeros" pointed to opposition as its author and a few days later when it had become evident that the Atlantic Fruit was not going to answer the inquiry of the planters, the defendant in the suit, Cecil Vernon Lindo y Morales, to give him his full and cosmopolitan name, came out with a warning to the bananeros not to let themselves be made tools of, for a few weeks, but to secure contracts with sufficient guarantees. He recalls the fact that "for over 20 years he has been the protector of the banana growers of Costa Rica, bringing up the price from 40 cents paper to 30 cents gold, as it now stands."

The United Fruit Company enhances the interest of the situation by informing the public of the figures at which Atlantic Fruit Company's stock is quoted on 'change in New York, and by seeing that the Costa Ricans are informed of the continued prosperity of the company shown by the fact that the bananas obtained by the company during May have been far superior to those of May, 1911, notwithstanding the decline during the previous months, the advance being estimated at 20 to 30 per cent. If in 1911 the new territory under cultivation amounted to, considerably over 7000 acres, the company is arranging to put at least 8000 acres under cultivation this year; in September, 1911, it had 84,000 acres and these it is proposed to bring up to no less than 130,000 acres according to present plans. The United also advertises its European line of steamers, sailing fortnightly for Liverpool via Colon and Jamaica; the Harelda, Sixola and Cartago, equipped with all modern conveniences and safety appliances for the passenger trade.

Although the financial situation in consequence of the rupture between Lindo Brothers and the Atlantic Fruit Company seemed quite critical for a while, the public is recovering its equanimity and plans for affording the Atlantic Fruit Company the desired foothold in the banana districts are discussed with the greatest animation. There seems to be a general impression that the failure of the negotiations with Lindo Brothers was for the best interests both of the Atlantic Fruit Company and the banana interests of Costa Rica, whatever be the outcome of the lawsuit, also that the rival fruit company can be helped to a foothold notwithstanding the most powerful opposition.

It is proposed that the Atlantic interests look into a very valuable section of banana land in the Paraisma region, where large tracts of land are still to be had at low prices and where, owing to three navigable rivers, the Paraisma, Reventazon and Jimenez, traversing it as well as numerous creeks and lagunes, there is not only a great potential fertility but also cheap transportation.

That zone is still virgin land owing to lack of railroad facilities and also on account of the dangers of the Paraisma bar. But it is pointed out that banana shipments are made over far more dangerous bars than the Paraisma bar. Furthermore, the Paraisma region borders on the Astua-Pirre reserve land and the government, it is intimated,

## HOW 44 TONS OF MONEY IS PAID MONTHLY TO CANAL EMPLOYEES

Form approved by Comptroller of the Treasury June 5, 1909. *Gold Roll* *metal check* *no. 180521* *no. 180521* *no. 180521*

RECEIPT NO. **X 180521**

EMPLOYEE'S NO. *180521* PAT. NO. *180521*

THE UNITED STATES-ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION—Pay Receipt

NOT NEGOTIABLE.

PAY ROLL REGISTER NO. *180521*

PAYABLE ONLY TO THE PERSON TO WHOM DRAWN, IF PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PAY PERIOD, AUTHENTICATED AND PROPERLY SIGNED AND WITNESSED.

LOCATION *John Doe* ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT *John Doe*

FROM *Edward J. Williams, Disbursing Officer*

U. S. CURRENCY, IN FULL PAYMENT OF NET AMOUNT DUE ME FOR MONTH OF *December*

AS SHOWN ON PAY ROLL OF ABOVE REGISTER NUMBER FOR SERVICES RENDERED DURING SAID MONTH

AMOUNT DEDUCTED, *50.00* *John Doe*

DATE OF PAYMENT *Dec 11/11*

"Gold roll" pay receipt by means of which American-citizen employees of isthmian canal commission get their wages

(Special to the Monitor)  
ULEBRA, C. Z.—Pay day in the Canal Zone is the day to which all employees look forward with special pleasure. To speak of paying out 44 tons of money each month may seem to some to imply that this amount of money is paid out from the pay car in one day, but such would be a wrong impression.

The pay car is out three days each month, the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, paying about one third of the employees each day, less the towns of Ancon, part of Balboa and Cristobal, there being an Isthmian canal commission pay office at Ancon which pays the employees in Ancon and as many as come from Balboa. Often a special trip is made to Balboa by this paymaster to pay men on the floating equipment. The paymaster often visits the dredges, paying the men while at work; likewise the fortification islands and the island of Tobago.

From the Cristobal office the men in Cristobal and vicinity are paid. The paymaster here makes trips to Toro Point, Porto Bello and Nombre de Dios to pay the employees at these places. Some may wonder how the employees take care of their money at these out of the way places. For the accommodation of the employees a postmaster accompanies the paymaster and issues money orders for deposit or transmission wherever the men may wish to send their money. Questions are often asked about mail reaching isolated points of the Canal Zone. Where there is no postoffice there is a regular paid messenger who gathers the mail and takes it to the nearest post-

office, returning with all the mail addressed to this place, having bought stamps, money orders, etc., for the employees. Where work is in progress this messenger makes from two to four trips daily, but from such places as Tobago, they make three trips a week. The commissary department was so closely related to pay day in the early days that it is hard to tell of one without mentioning the other. Formerly there was one car which was divided into two parts, one marked "Gold Employees" and the other "Silver Employees." This car carried the money and pay-rolls, the employee signing the roll and receiving his wages. In the "gold" end of the car was a man from the commissary department who had the employee's account and he was expected to settle it as soon as he was paid.

In those days there was only one commissary, which was located at Cristobal. This would give a man credit after he had been certified by the head of his department, but he was expected to settle his account as he was described.

After this followed a form of pay receipt which has been improved upon until that here shown, which is now in use, was adopted. Two cars are now in service, one for the payment of the employees and the other carrying the time-keeping force of each division, who distribute pay receipts to the employees that have not received them before pay day. One end of this car is marked "Gold Pay Certificates" and the other "Silver Pay Certificates."

"Gold Roll" means all American citi-

zens employed that are over the age of 18 years, and "Silver Roll" means all other classes of labor employed. The word "silver" also means that these employees may be paid in Panamanian silver if the government so chooses. "Amount due" means that a sum has been taken from one's wages for commissary and hotel books that he has drawn during the month, it being necessary to draw commissary coupon books if one wishes to trade at the commissary's, as money is not handled, and hotel books if one wishes to take advantage of the 30 cent meals at the hotels. Otherwise one would pay 50 cents.

After the pay certificates are made out by the various timekeepers they and the pay-rolls are sent to the examiner of accounts' office where they are examined and stamped. Then the roll and certificates are sent to the disbursing office where they are examined again and stamped. These certificates are mailed back to the office where they originated and are given to the employees, who sign and have them witnessed and hold them until the pay car comes, when they are exchanged for money.

If a "gold" employee wishes to go on a vacation or to leave the service a time voucher is issued, which is rushed through the same process as the pay receipt and is either returned to the issuing office to be given to the employee or sent to the Ancon or Cristobal branch office, as the employee directs. The same applies to a "silver" employee, when he is leaving the country, but not otherwise.

## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
CUCUTA, Colombia.—The municipality has approved a project for the construction of an aqueduct and for paving the town.

ANTIOQUIA, Colombia.—The municipality of Antioquia has voted an appropriation for the installation of an electric light and power plant.

CALLAO, Peru.—The board of directors of the Peruvian Steamship Company has decided to build a large repair shop on the site recently given over to the company by the government in Chucuito. The shop is to be equipped with up-to-date machinery from England and will occupy 100 men or more. The government expects the company to take care of all the repair work of the navy in its drydock and the new shop.

HUACHO, Peru.—The railroad to Lima has been inaugurated with a limited service, trains leaving Huacho on Mondays and Thursdays and returning from Lima and Ancon Tuesdays and Saturdays. Between Huacho and Sayan there are trains Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SAO PAULO, Brazil.—The municipality of Guaratingueta has authorized a subsidy for an automobile service within the town and surroundings. Construction work has begun on the new railroad that is to connect Pindamonhangaba with Campos do Jordao.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The minister of communication has authorized the preliminary works for the installation of oil reservoirs on the Mangue canal.

would doubtless be very glad to give the competing company a concession on the basis of alternate lots, and that would give the Atlantic Fruit as large an area as that contemplated in the Lindo option at a figure that would make it possible for them to establish haciendas for banana cultivation at approximately one fourth the cost per acre of the Lindo land.

The canalization of the Paraisma is not estimated at a high figure and if carried out on the proper scale would allow the Hamburg-American steamers to take banana cargoes with every facility and despatch, avoiding the costly and risky competition with the United Fruit Company, which is proving such a serious obstacle to the Atlantic Fruit Company in Santa Marta, Colombia.

Altogether, the tendency is to endeavor to reconcile the rival interests by a division of territory, as it is felt that while competition will be a great boon to the country, a war to the bitter end between the United Fruit and the Atlantic is in its interests and must be avoided.

## COLOMBIAN OFFERS LAND TO GERMANS IN ADVERTISEMENT

Perfectly Willing to Sell His Ancestral Acres for Coal- ing Station at Price Not Less Than \$500,000 Gold

(Special to the Monitor)  
BUENAVENTURA, Colombia.—It is with amused interest that the patriotic advertisement of a landowner from Charamba bay, a short distance north of here, has been read here as it appeared in a well known newspaper of the capital. It is headed "Germans versus Yankees" and reads: "As I have learned from communications received from Germany that that great country is desirous of acquiring land on the Pacific coast of Colombia and as I am a part owner of immense tracts of land situated on the bay of Charamba, one of the best harbors of the Pacific coast of Colombia, at the estuary of the San Juan river, only 19 hours from the city of Panama, I propose that the Germans come and establish there a coal station, a large military fort and a new commercial center. The titles of the undersigned, as those of the other owners, are perfectly clear as our ancestors have owned the land for generations. I have inherited the property and am willing to sell it in preference to the Germans for not less than \$500,000 gold."

(Signed) Augustin Calcedo Navia

## MEXICANS DENY THE PETITION OF RODOLFO REYES

(Special to the Monitor)  
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Contrary to the expectation of many well informed people the petition presented by the attorneys of Lie. Rodolfo Reyes, son of General Reyes, has been denied by the military headquarters and the case remanded to the trial judge.

The petition stated that no evidence of rebellion against the constituted government had been adduced and that the case should be thrown out of court. It gave what was regarded as an able exposition of the facts of the case, quoting correspondences, reports and telegrams from Mexican consuls and special agents in the United States to show that Senor Reyes was not guilty of complicity in the military plot of his father, Gen. Bernardo Reyes, and that during his sojourn in the United States he did not commit any act that could be construed as seditious.

## LECTURE ON OIL PUBLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIMA, Peru.—Advice from Buenos Aires state that the Argentine Scientific Society has issued in pamphlet form the lecture given before the Pan-American Congress of 1910 by Don Juan Velasquez Jimenez, delegate of the Institution of Engineers of Peru, on the subject of the Peruvian petroleum industry. The lecture is considered both original and authoritative and apt to further that industry both in Peru and other South American countries.

## TRAVEL

### BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD POPULAR EXCURSION

### LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE

(In the Foothills of the White Mountains)

Saturday July 6th

\$2 ROUND TRIP FARE \$2 FROM BOSTON

Sixty Mile Sail Around the Lake

Special train will leave North Station at 8:30 A. M. Tickets on sale at City Ticket Office, corner Court and Washington Streets, until 5:00 P. M., July 5, also at North Station until departure of train.

## CHILE BUREAU OF STATISTICS PUT IN BETTER FORM

(Special to the Monitor)  
SANTIAGO, Chile.—A new law of 29 provisions regulating the statistical bureau and its labors has been passed to supersede the old one which dates back to 1847. According to its terms the central bureau is divided into five sections, each of which is again subdivided. The republic is to be divided into 10 statistical zones, each in charge of an inspector.

It is expected that the five sections of the central bureau will be fully occupied with gathering the vast amount of data with which the former organization had been unable to cope. They are termed geographical and demographical section; political and administrative section; financial section; economic section; agricultural section. Their subsections comprise mining, industry, commerce, communications, charities, and other activities.

As the central bureau is authorized to send its delegates to foreign congresses of statistics, it is thought that a publicity that will do justice to Chilean resources and progress may be looked for.

## ARGENTINE PORT TO BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BAHIA BLANCA, A. R.—In order to do justice to the growing traffic of this port, notably the section called Ingeniero White, large construction works are being laid out.

## SEÑOR DE LA BARRA SAYS HIS A PURELY PATRIOTIC MOTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—It is noted that former President Don Francisco Leon de la Barra has again come prominently before the public by his recent offer to act as mediator between the government and the revolutionists. His proposal was unfavorably commented on by the minister of communications and public works, Don Manuel Bonilla, who said emphatically that the government will positively refuse to accept any kind of proposal to enter into peace negotiations with the rebels.

Senor de la Barra said in reference to the reported declaration of the minister that he had no intention of entering into a controversy over the matter, his only motive having been a patriotic endeavor to put an end to the civil strife on the basis of unconditional surrender by the revolutionists, without any idea of personal benefit or aggrandizement.

The former President confirmed the report that he was the representative of Messrs. Speyer & Co., in the matter of the big loan arranged by them.

## TRAVEL

## TRAVEL



## There's a Relish to Every Meal on "The Olympian" Chicago to the Pacific North Coast

No effort or expense is spared to maintain on this splendid train the reputation enjoyed by the "St. Paul" Road for unsurpassed culinary perfection.

Frequent supply stations provide every reasonable delicacy at its best—Meals are prepared by skilled chefs in immaculate kitchens and served by courteous and attentive waiters.

"The Olympian" leaves Chicago daily at 10:15 p. m. Has observation car, drawing room, compartment and standard sleeping cars—tourist sleeping cars, dining cars and coaches. With "The Olympian," which leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., provides unequalled double daily service to Seattle and Tacoma over the newest and shortest line—the

## Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

## Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railways

Special low round-trip fares to Pacific Coast now in effect during July, August and September. On request we will send you descriptive literature and full information.

J. H. SKILLEN, New England Passenger Agent, 260 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.  
F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO

## Cunard Line

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

Calling at Fishguard, FRANKFURT, July 9, 4 P. M. LACONIA, July 28, Aug. 20 Saloon, \$62.50; Second Cabin, \$52.50 and Upwards.

## New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

Mauretania, July 2. Lusitania, July 16.

## New York—Mediterranean

IVERNIA, July 3. CARPATHIA, July 15.

## Montreal—Quebec—Southampton

AUSONIA, July 4. ULTONIA, July 20.

For Later Sailings and Information

Travellers' Cheques—Tours

Through Rates to All Ports

APPLY AT

126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

## Eastern Steamship Corporation

9:00 A. M. MONDAY From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL B.S. GOV. DINGLEY and GOV. COBB, for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Calais and St. John.

10:00 A. M. MONDAY From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL B.S. CALY, Direct service to Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Calais and St. John.

5:00 P. M. MONDAY From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL B.S. CALY, Direct service to Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Calais and St. John.

6:00 P. M. MONDAY From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL B.S. CALY, Direct service to Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Calais and St. John.

7:00 P. M. MONDAY From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL B.S. CALY, Direct service to Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Calais and St. John.

## WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL. Arable, July 2, noon, July 30, Aug. 27. \*Cymric, July 16, 11 A. M., Aug. 13, Sept. 10. \*One class cabin (11) carried, \$62.50 up.

Boston-Azores-Mediterranean

Canopic, July 15, 9 A. M., Aug. 15

## LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool

One class cabin (11) service, \$60 upward.

Canadian, July 6, 5:30 P. M.

Bohemian, July 26, 3 P. M.

OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

## BOSTON & NEW YORK

Special through car leaves Postoffice at 8:00 a. m. daily and Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Tickets and information at Falm. Dept., Bay State St. 27. Co. 808 Washington St.

TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:30

MONITOR READERS TRAVEL IN WAYS PROPOSED BY MONITOR ADVERTISERS

**C. G. YOUNG** Latin-American Concessions for public utility. Financed. Bankers Trust Building. NEW YORK.

AMERICAN EXPORTERS helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy. 187 William Street, New York.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering, Oklahoma A. & M. college, to assist electrical department and teach physics; salary \$100 per month for nine months, beginning Sept. 1. Good opening for a capable and earnest worker. ARLINGTON LITTLE, 400 Knobelock, Stillwater, Okla.

BAKER—Wanted an experienced, first-class bread baker; a good job will be offered the right man. Apply to Mr. Sabin at the upper store. GEO. C. SHAW CO., Portland, Me.

BLACKSMITH—General shop work; horse shoeing, for city; blacksmith's helper. BROWN'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY with some experience in machine shop wanted; Mechanic Arts graduate preferred. 47 West 11th St., McCulloch, 38 Blinford st., Boston.

BOY—Wanted, an able, ambitious American boy to learn wholesale dry goods business; address by mail to own handwriting, giving age, schooling, references, etc. F. J. FOSTER & CO., 300 Summer st., Boston.

COOK AND BUTLER or married couple; wages \$60 to \$75; best of references required. Apply to MISS SHEA, Emp. Office, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

CYCLIST—Pressman and job printer; steady employment; good salary. THOMAS W. BURR PRINTING CO., Bank St., Boston.

DRIFTSMAN—Competent, wanted. F. E. WELLS & SON CO., Greenfield, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN—Ornamental iron draftsman wanted; must be thoroughly experienced; only by letter, giving age, schooling, references, etc. L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

DRY CLEANING—General shop work; horse shoeing, for city; blacksmith's helper. BROWN'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

ENGINEER—Wanted, thoroughly experienced. R. B. Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

ENTRY CLERK, 7. B. Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

EXPERIENCED BUTLER or married couple; wages \$60 to \$75; best of references required. Apply to MISS SHEA, Emp. Office, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ALL-ROUND HOTEL COOKS (4) wanted; good wages, permanent situation. Walker bldg., 476 Main st., Springfield, Mass. Phone 4333 and 4334.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS—Experienced, required on Elliott Fisher machine, for mechanical, bookkeeping and billing work; permanent as well as substitute positions now open; apply at once. ELLIOTT FISHER CO., 30 Federal st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for city, \$8. RELIABLE EMP. CO., Walker bldg., 476 Main st., Springfield, Mass. Phone 4333 and 4334.

CANVASSERS wanted with experience in trading stamps; good opportunity and good pay; call 9 a. m. MUTUAL BENEFIT CO-OPERATIVE CO., 30 Federal st., Boston.

CANVASSERS wanted who have had experience in trading stamps; good opportunity and good pay; call 9 a. m. MUTUAL BENEFIT CO-OPERATIVE CO., 30 Federal st., Boston.

CHAMBER GIRLS (11) wanted, \$15-\$18. RELIABLE EMP. CO., Walker bldg., 476 Main st., Springfield, Mass. Phone 4333 and 4334.

CHAMBERMAID wanted, experienced. MISS L. M. ELLISON, 23 Pinckney st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced, good references, desired. MISS SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND—Cook good manager; second young, neat, experienced. MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK and 2nd for 2 adults; \$25. RELIABLE EMP. CO., Walker bldg., 476 Main st., Springfield, Mass. Phone 4333 and 4334.

COOK wanted, Brookline, \$8. experienced. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRESS wanted, thoroughly competent, excellent wages, permanent situation. MISS SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

MAID—Wanted, good reliable woman; also kitchen woman and table girl; good positions for the right people. SUPT. ELLIOTT HOSPITAL, Manchester, N. H.

MAID (Protestant) wanted for Cohasset; \$8 week; second maid kept; nice home in country for summer. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

MAID—Wanted, at once, woman for general household and plain cooking, family of 4 and farm help on farm 30 miles from Cohasset. 215 West 11th St., Boston.

MAIDS—Two general maids, \$6-\$8. MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., Boston.

MAID—Protestant girl wanted at once for general household, family consisting of 4 adults. Address by letter only. STAR, 36 Welles ave., Dorchester, Boston.

MAID—anted, young girl to assist in house work, for three adults; go home nights. MISS E. S. HAYDEN, 122 Orchard st., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 43-30.

MAID (Protestant) wanted for general household, references and salary. colored girl preferred; family of 3 adults. MRS. N. C. FLETCHER, 750 Highland st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. BK. 408-W.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Wanted, young girl or woman at mother's helper, housework, references, references, references. COOK & SCHMITZ, 53 Atherton st., Roxbury, Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER and household helper wanted, preferably mother and daughter; no objection to child; reply, stating qualifications, references and salary, to MRS. J. WARREN STERN, Highland st., Sharon, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Wanted, experienced, references, references, references. SINGER power machines; steady work. NEW YORK MATTERS CO., 27-29 Beverly st., Boston.

ORDER COOK, first-class, steady and reliable, wanted. SLEEPER'S RESTAURANT, 29 Bowdoin, Revere Beach, Mass.

PASTRY COOK for summer hotel at Lake Winnepesaukee, at once. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 110 North Main st., Boston.

PROOFREADER—Young woman, experienced in newspaper office. Address by letter only. MRS. PRESCOTT, 142 Hancock st., Quincy, Mass.

SALESWOMEN wanted for special sales; also salesmen experienced in domestic and electrical goods. Address by letter only. L. M. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

SECRETARY—Wanted, woman to act as personal secretary to a physician, conservative of music connected with large university in the middle West; intelligent, good education, cheerfulness, patience, and ability to handle correspondence; must have references. Address by letter only. L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

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## SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

**PHOTOGRAPHER**—Wanted—Good operator. Good and retoucher. Charges of branch studio; submit references. Address CHAS. H. GRANT, 54 Grand st., Norfolk, Va.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**BAND**, circular and gait, saw flour, first class, can furnish best of references; willing to go any place. **R. H. EARTAN**, 2322 1/2 E. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

**BOOKKEEPER**—Position wanted by experienced bookkeeper; contractors' work preferred; references given. Address **D. H. BOY**, Box 153, Brookhaven, Miss.

**BOY** (colored), reliable, wishes position in central state; work mornings and evenings; good references; willing to give up college of school attendance. **MOBART BEY**, Box 153, Brookhaven, Miss.

**CARPENTER**—Wanted—Good; work on farm; strictly temperate. **CHARLES DUFRANE**, gen. del., Mt. Rainier, Md.

**CLERK**—Wanted—Good; work in central state position in good and well established office; good references; willing to use or master casting machines. Address **CHAS. H. GRANT**, 54 Grand st., Norfolk, Va.

**RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT** (25), married, with family, desires high grade position in bureaument work; division accounting, engineering and trainmen time schedules; extensive experience; references given. Address **W. C. DUNN**, 1000 R. Dunn, c/o Berkley ave., Norfolk, Va.

experience as traveling accountant and statistician in office of vice-president; references

**SALESMAN** wants position; road preferred with up-to-date, salable article; desires position in territory of 100,000 quarters desired. **ALBERT R. WARE**, 192 Proctor st., Port Arthur, Tex.

**STENOGRAPHER**, 15 years' experience; fluent in English, French, Italian and other office. **E. C. WINGER**, Point St., Chicago, Ill.

**TEACHER**—Experienced, first and best certificate; junior college education; would tutor; can give AL references as to ability and cultured character. **HENRY VAUGHAN**, 1014 E. 12th, St. Paul, Minn.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER**—Scottish lady desires position in family; experienced housekeeper and good traveler. **MISS MARY HORNE**, 300 University Driveway, Montreal, Canada.

**COMPANION**—Refined, middle-aged woman wishes position as traveling companion. **MISS JULIA E. FULLER**, 311 N. Burnett st., St. Paul, Minn.

**COMPANION**—Position as traveling companion desired; best references exchanged. **MISS E. N. DOFFERMYRE**, Stewards' Hotel, New York, N. Y.

**GOVERNESS**—Young woman of culture and education desires position as governess; will happily care for her pupils. **LILLIAN HADEN**, Lexington, Mass.

**LADY with daughter** desires position as nurse school, Chicago; able to all-responses to all inquiries. **MISS MARY H. HARRIS**, or act as caretaker; best references. **MISS MARY H. HARRIS**, 1014 E. 12th, St. Paul, Minn.

**ORGANIST**—Young lady desires position as church organist in city of Baltimore or vicinity; excellent musical training.

**PACIFIC COAST**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

**ASSISTANT** in electrical engineering Oklahoma A. and M. college to assist in electrical department and teach physics salary \$100 per month for nine months beginning Sept. 1; good opening for energetic young man. Write ARlington, Okla.

**P. LITTLE, 460 Knobloch, Stillwater**

**MAN** wanted to work in orange grove or other place where he can understand Spanish and assist with irrigating. W. B. PECK, Bayshore Slope, San Gabriel, Cal.; Home phone.

**TRAVELING SALESMAN**—Single man

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**CARPENTER**—Map (28, signed) wishes position to learn carpentering. Address: **WARD E. PRATT, 3405 18th st. N. W., Washington, D. C.**

**EMPLOYMENT** wanted as office manager or bookkeeper. California natives. Address: **Washington, MERRILL P. OULD, R. F. D. No. 1, box 24, Medina, Bellevue P. O., Wash. D. C.**

**GARDENER**, experienced in cultivating flowers, attending to lawns, caring for gardens, etc., wishes employment; references. Address: **JOHN F. MORGAN, Sintonia, A. Pasadena, Cal.**

**HEAD WAITER** wants position in first-class hotel, either European or American. Address: **JOHN W. KRUMHOLTZ, 100 MECK 25 West 3d av. Spokane, Wash. 2.**

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

transpose, read at sight and has had wide experience with all kinds of music; conservatory graduate; references. MISS LORA

**ASSISTANT** Position wanted to assist with housework or take care of children. **MISS ELSIE SOMMER**, General Delivery 100, San Francisco, Calif.

**HOUSEWOMAN** Position of responsibility is sought for uncumbered high-grade housemaker in school, club, institution or home. **MISS MARY ANN MEYER**, 406 W. 21st st., Los Angeles, Calif.

**STEENOGRAPHER** would like position in office. **MISS EVELYN CRAWFORD**, 1414 E. C. BURNHAM, 2414 Crenshaw Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

**YOUNG GIRL**, normal graduate, desires position in office, secretarial or summer job, or longer in San Francisco, Calif., or neighboring counties; references furnished on request. Address: **JOSEPH SMITH**, 4240 1/2 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

## CANADA — FOREIGN

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

DRY GOODS store, established business, class every way, reliable, steady, good salesman pleasant: French and English; must dress windows fairly; \$18 per week; good board; 200-250 customers; 2500-3000 ft. S. DES ROSIERS, Sudbury, Ont., Can. Geo.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

ENGLISH BOY, aged 14½, requires situation good business house; good references; £1000; 100-150 customers; 2500-3000 ft. S. Edgar pl., Brewford, County Yorkshire, Eng. land.

**PRIVATE SECRETARSHIP or to private company or political leader:** fully experienced; typewriting, shorthand, accounts, balance checks; highest references; disengaged; £1000; 100-150 customers; 2500-3000 ft. S. Edgar pl., Brewford, County Yorkshire, Eng. land.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

ASSISTANT companion, attendant on housekeeper, middle-aged, good needle woman, 10 years' experience, references. MISS HODGES, 1 Upper Hamilton Rd., Brighton, Eng.

ATTENDANT or travelling companion—wanted by elderly lady, known in London, well and can give best references. Protestant. MRS. K. DUNNE, 2138 W. 68th st., Chicago.

BOARDING HOUSE or travel guide, English or abroad; well experienced, French, German linguist; highest references. HERCKE, Chesham School, Surrey, England.

LADY M. A. Glasgow, training, Cambrige, 6 years' school experience, London requires teaching; English and history subjects; references. Form 100.

JANET R. ARD, 107 Adelaide rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

Employers  
Will Find  
That It Pays  
To Make  
Known  
Their  
"Help Wants"  
Through  
The  
Monitor



## ANCIENTS RECEIVE A ROUSING SEND-OFF ON MARCH TO SHIP'S PIER

Boston's Famous Artillerymen, Escorted Through Business District by Infantry, Lancers and Band

### NOON SAILING HOUR

With a parting salute booming from the big guns of Ft. Warren, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston sailed out of Boston harbor this afternoon on the Arctic, for its second official visit in 10 years to the Honorable Artillery Company of London.

The send-off began this forenoon when there was a parade of the company through the business section, escorted by two companies of the fifth infantry and the National Lancers, troop A. M. V. M. Arriving at the State House the formal presentation of colors took place.

Lieut. Gov. Robert Luce made the presentation of the national and state flags, gifts of two members, which the company will carry on their trip abroad.

Mr. Luce said: "On this spot in years past many stands of colors have been presented to soldiers starting for the field of battle. We pray God that the colors given to you here this morning may never wave before an enemy, but if that should be their fate we are sure you will bring them back to us as unsullied as those flags which at the close of the fratricidal war the great war Governor of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew, received from the hands of the returning troops and deposited in the Doric hall, there to remain forever as testimony of the valor of the men of Massachusetts."

"Let the flag that you carry symbolize to our mother our hope that this peace may be perpetual."

Following the ceremony the line of march was continued through Park, Winter and Washington streets to City square. Charlestown, thence through Chelsea, Joiner and Water streets to the White Star line pier, where the members going abroad will embark on the Arctic.

The departing members were not forsaken here, for the Arctic had as a convoy to Boston light the steamer General Lincoln, on board of which were the escort of the parade and the members of the company not making the journey.

The Arctic was decked with all flags of the international signal code and from the mizzen mast flew the colors of the Ancients. Accompanying the boat down the harbor besides the General Lincoln was the tug Neptune loaded with friends and relatives, while Edward G. Graves, survivor of the port, with a number of other officials waved goodbye from the Winnisimmet.

As the Arctic with her convoy passed down the harbor past the fortifications, Ft. Warren saluted with seven guns, this courtesy having been extended by Col. Adam Slater, commanding the Boston Artillery district.

The members and their escort assembled at the armory in Faneuil hall at 9:30 and at 10 o'clock formed the line of parade in South Market street, starting immediately.

The company was headed by the Salem Cadet band, the National Lancers, Capt. Charles Blake Appleton commander; Co. A, fifteenth infantry, Capt. William H. Wilson commanding, and Co. B, Capt. James D. Weir commanding. The National Lancers will turn out in their famous red uniform. The company formed with Capt. Francis Hawkes commanding. From South Market street the route was to Commercial, State, Washington, School, Beacon streets, a halt being made at the State House, and the company being drawn up in line.

The Bostonians will be inspected by King George, who will visit Windsor Castle, and before leaving the town of Windsor will mark the home of his first commander, Robert Keayne, with a handsome bronze tablet. The Ancients will return home late in August.

The members and guests who make the trip abroad are: Capt. Francis Hawkes Appleton, Mrs. Appleton, Capt. Milton C. Paige, Mrs. Paige, Capt. Jackson Caldwell, Capt. James D. Coady, Col. Sidney M. Hedges, Sgt. George E. Homer, Mrs. Homer, Miss Mildred Homer, Sgt. Frank J. Howard, Sgt. Richmond G. Stoeher, Mrs. Stoeher, Sgt. John H. MacAlman, Mrs. MacAlman, Surgeon Alfred C. Smith, Surgeon Matthew S. Goodrich, the Rev. R. Perry Bush, Col. Louis B. Goodall, Thomas M. Goodall, Miss Mildred V. Goodall, Capt. Fred McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Col. E. M. Gilman, Mrs. Gilman, Sidney O. Bigney, Miss Augusta M. Brundage, Col. J. Frank F. Cutting, Lieut. Benjamin Cole, Jr.; Sgt. D. B. N. Power, Lieut. William N. McKenna, Miss McKenna, Mrs. Clarence J. McKenna, Mrs. McKenna, Maj. William H. Hennessey, Mrs. Hennessey, Lieut. Walter L. Tougas, Mrs. Tougas, Lieut. Samuel A. Neill, Mrs. Neill, Sergeant Francis H. Appleton, Jr., Mrs. Appleton, Master Francis H. Appleton, 3d, Mr. Richard W. Smith, Miss L. A. Smith, Mr. Horace Lewis Smith, Mr. Edward E. Hardy, Mrs. Hardy, Mr. C. Hardy, Mr. W. P. Hardy, Miss Helen C. Hardy, Mr. Charles M. Robbins, Mr. Frank M. Low, Mr. Frank W. Whitaker, Mr. Robert J. Crooks, Mrs. Crooks, Mr. William Bellfield, Mr. W. N. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. George F. S. Singleton, Mrs. Singleton, Dr. F. W. A. Berggren, Mr. Robert J. Rodday, Mrs. Rodday, Mr. Henry Kavanagh, Mr. A. S. Maddocks, Mr. P. J. Bergin, Mrs. Bergin, Mr. C. C. Whittemore, Mr. Fred

## Chairman of the Ancients' Committee in Charge of Trip to Great Britain



(Photo by Chickering)  
COL. SIDNEY M. HEDGES

R. Sawyer, Mr. Stephen C. Lowe, Mrs. Lowe, Mr. Charles F. Proctor, Mr. Frederick Murray, Mr. P. F. Ford, Mr. Robert Hodson, Jr., Mr. Leo E. Bova, Mr. G. I. Peavy, Maj. George H. Maynard, Mrs. W. H. Gaines, Mr. H. P. Cannon, Mrs. Cannon, Mr. Winslow B. Lucas, Miss Rogers, Mrs. John Cotton, Mrs. E. S. Cooke, Mrs. Foss.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In the Morning Post, Mr. Croome quotes the opinion of a famous expert which is to the effect that the makers of golf balls have already reached the limit within which they can pander to the public's desire for length of drive. The Field comments on this, asserting that that opinion is presumably based on the assumption that no vital change will take place in the materials used for the manufacture of balls, or in the essentials of their structure. It does not allow for the possible success of an attempt to produce a pneumatic ball, which shall be to those now in use what the pneumatic tire of bicycles was to the solid article. Of all forms of spring known to man, the best is the air spring. The possibility of its application to golf balls is a strong argument in support of the case for standardization. If that possibility should ever be realized few clubs would find room for more than 12 or 14 holes on the ground at their disposal, and existing hazards would become negligible if not positively harmful. Man, however, plethoric his handicap, does not enjoy his golf by virtue of long driving alone. It is therefore rather interesting to read in another English paper that the Richmond Golf Club has decided, and that with no uncertain voice, against the scheme put before them for the alteration on rather a large scale of their course in Sudbrook park.

The scheme was the work of one not only of the most skilful, but also the most sane and moderate of "designers," and an impartial stranger might be permitted to assume that the course as altered would have been a severer test of the game than it was in its old form. Nevertheless, the members declined to upset their long cherished holes and make a number of new greens for the sake of adding three or four hundred yards of length on the course. Who will find it in his heart to blame them very severely? If it is not an impertinence to meddle with other people's bunkers, one may venture to express some considerable measure of sympathy. One occasional visitor at any rate is rather relieved to hear that the old fourth hole will remain untouched, for whatever may be its faults, with its trees, ditches, hedges, ponds and bunkers, and a sloping green, it is one of the most truly alluring of all short holes.

The zeal for reforming courses has been and is still so great that it would be singular if there were not now and then an exhibition of good, honest conservatism such as that which prompted the golfers of Hythe to give up their new holes and go back to the old ones for the simple and sufficient reason that they liked them better. Moreover, it appears to be a perfectly natural thing for any one to say, "I have hit my ball over that mountain for 20 years. I like hitting over it, and I propose to go on doing so. No human 'architect' shall make me sneak round it with a running shot." Not only is this a natural feeling of mind, but it is a comparatively innocuous one, because so long as players are guided, only two or three holes inspire real devotion, and these two or three, whether actually good, bad, or indifferent, may well escape the enthusiasm of reformers. The real danger comes when the conservative like the course as it is because they are used to it, and justify their affection by elaborately arguing that each and every hole is a good one. Then the reformer's lot is really a sorry one.

**AUDITOR'S BUDGET SHOWS SAVING**  
ST. PAUL, Minn.—County Auditor Ries will ask the county commissioners for \$895,834 for a county budget for next year. This year's budget amounted to \$732,020. Mr. Ries estimates the receipts from miscellaneous sources at \$92,000 and the balance from last year at \$53,834, so that \$550,000 must be raised by taxation.

## TO SEE NEW ENGLAND IS PUBLICITY PLAN OF EASTERN RAILROADS

Picturesque Districts Are Described in Many Books Which Are Distributed by New Cooperative System

### BUSINESS MEN HELP

Railroad officials are interested in the move to form a permanent organization among railroad officials, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, civic and other organizations the object of which is the advancement of the "See America First" plan. With the call to "See New England First," New England roads are making every effort to popularize the picturesque districts of the eastern states.

The preliminary steps to launch the organization were taken some time ago when C. W. Pitts, general agent of the Great Northern railroad in Chicago, gave a dinner to more than 200 passenger traffic representatives of the western railroads centering in Chicago and discussed plans for the movement.

At the meeting a temporary board, consisting of these officials, was appointed.

W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager Santa Fe system; J. W. Daly, passenger traffic manager New York Central lines; J. Francis, general passenger agent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; C. A. Cairns, general passenger and ticket agent Chicago & Northwestern railroad; S. G. Hatch, passenger traffic manager Illinois Central railroad; W. J. Cannon, assistant general passenger agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; F. H. Tristram, assistant general passenger agent Wabash railroad, and C. W. Pitts, general agent passenger department Great Northern railroad.

Communications were read from commercial organizations and representatives of carriers in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Hawaiian and Philippine islands, promising to support the movement.

The Mellen lines are spending thousands of dollars to make better known to Americans the attractions of New England's summer and winter resorts. "See New England First" and "New England the Vacation Land" are some of the phrases used by the lines in their advertisements. The diversity of New England's attractions—her mountains, lakes and seashore—is described in many attractive books. Every effort is made to gain a widespread distribution of these books. They tell the traveler about the hills of Vermont, the Berkshire hills, the White mountains of New Hampshire, the Maine coast, the lakes and woods of Maine, historic Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Buzzard's bay, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Block Island and the Long-Island sound shore.

Three books are devoted to listing 6000 hotels and boarding cottages of New England. The White mountains are exploited as the Alps of America. The attractions of these New Hampshire highlands in winter are advertised in magazines and newspapers.

The Central Vermont Railway Company has in operation now a daily train between Montreal and New London, Conn., known as the seashore limited. Regular stops are made at St. Johns, St. Albans, Essex Junction, Montpelier Junction, White River Junction, Windsor, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, South Vernon, Millers Falls, Amherst, Palmer, Stafford, Williamstown and Norwich.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway, the Pacific coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, in the few years since its actual construction was commenced, has opened to settlement a vast new country, a region embracing the far west Dakotas, the plains and uplands of Montana and the mountains where minerals are hidden. It has crossed the Missouri and the Columbia rivers and made its way to Idaho and Washington.

Chicago is the eastern terminus of the new through train service and the route, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to the Twin Cities of Minnesota, lies through the garden of the middle West, traversing the Illinois prairies, Wisconsin's hills and along the banks of the Mississippi in Minnesota.

The tourist who wishes to enjoy the beauties of the Glacier national park may do so in comfort and at comparatively little expense. The Great Northern railway is spending \$100,000 in the erection of a handsome new hotel at Glacier park station, the eastern gateway and providing other comforts for the benefit of tourists.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway is offering attractive trips and has express trains running this summer from Ft. William and Port Arthur through the Rocky mountains, 300 miles west of Edmonton. Tourists from the East may soon travel via Montreal and from the South via Niagara Falls, over the Grand Trunk lines to Sarnia, Ont., take the steamship Harmonic or Huronic for Port Arthur or Ft. William, board an express train there and ride to the banks of the Fraser.

**TEACHERS SAIL FOR EUROPE**  
NEW YORK.—Three thousand American teachers of high schools and colleges, sailed today on the North German Lloyd Grosser Kurfurst for Germany on a seven weeks excursion. They will continue their annual convention at Berlin Aug. 9.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

## HOTELS

**MIZZEN TOP**  
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, Great of Quaker Hill, Southern Berkshire, Pawling, N. Y. Orchestra, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling, etc. A PICTURESQUE NINE HOLE GOLF COURSE. Automobile headquarters between New York and Lenox. Many suites with private bath. Booklets and information on application. W. P. CRANE.

**COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.**  
Is a delightful hill-country resort, made even more delightful by a charming hotel, THE OTELL-DA-CA, on Otsego Lake.

## CAFES

**Steak, Chicken & Fish Dinners**  
Also a la carte service. Special attention given to parties. Rooms.

**SLEEPER'S RESTAURANT**  
REVERE BEACH, MASS.  
Phone 70 Revere. C. H. BROWN, Prop.

## CAMPS

**CAMP FOR WOMEN**  
East Wolfboro, New Hampshire

Real camp life in tents or cabins with comforts of home. Bathing, boating, nature study. First-class service. Illustr. booklet. Mrs. B. S. Field.

## LEXINGTON IS TO PRINT HISTORY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Lexington's Historical Society, in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town, which occurs on March 31, 1913, is now preparing a complete history of Lexington, from its settlement. It will be in two volumes, the first containing Hudson's "History of Lexington," and the second a genealogy of the families of this town.

The genealogy is founded upon that compiled by Mr. Hudson, but has been revised and enlarged and put in form by Miss Mary E. Hudson, the daughter of Mr. Hudson.

The work is now in the press and 1000 copies are to be printed for approximately \$6000.

This committee is in charge of the publication: James Phinney Munroe, Miss Mary E. Hudson, Miss Sarah E. Robinson, the Rev. Charles F. Carter, John N. Morse, Dr. Fred S. Piper and Albert S. Parsons.

## GREEK KING TO SEE HIS FLEET

NEW YORK.—An Athens, Greece, despatch to the New York Sun says that King George of Greece embarked on the royal yacht en route for Volo to witness the maneuvers of the fleet. Premier Venizelos and the minister of marine will be present. The government has placed an order with the Vulcan yards at Stettin, Germany, for two destroyers and six torpedo boats.

## KAISER STARTS TO MEET CZAR

NEW YORK.—A Berlin despatch to the New York Herald states that the German Emperor, accompanied by his third son, Prince Aulibert, is journeying by way of Danzig, for Baltic port, a seaport of Russia, near the entrance of the gulf of Finland, where they will meet the Russian Emperor. The two emperors met last in August, 1909.

## BOND ISSUE ATTACKED

W. F. Whitney & Co. have brought a bill in superior court against Charles F. Edgerton of Groton, George J. Burns and Daniel L. Chandler, both of Ayer, the Chandler Machine Company and the Chandler Planer Company, seeking to set aside a bond issue for \$50,000 made by the latter in exchange for the capital stock of the Chandler Machine Company.

## BIBLE SCHOOL WORKERS MEET

First sessions of the three days' conference of the Interdenominational Bible School Workers of Greater Boston were held Monday in the Broadway Baptist church of Cambridge. The conference is to train 75 teachers for the New England daily Bible school, which will hold sessions in nine sections of Greater Boston from July 8 to Aug. 23.

## MAJOR MURCHIE QUALIFIES

Before Judge Dodge in the United States district court yesterday Maj. Guy Murchie, a member of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war, took the oath of office as United States marshal for the Massachusetts district for four years more. Mr. Murchie was first appointed by Colonel Roosevelt.

## FIRE STARTS IN RUBBISH

S. J. Ryder, Brighton district chief of the fire department, today ordered S. Altman to clean up rubbish at the rear of the apartment building at 722 and 726 Commonwealth avenue. This followed a small fire which started in the rubbish and damaged the apartments slightly.

## ROAD RAISES WAGES

MINNEAPOLIS.—President C. G. Goodrich of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company today announced an increase of wages to 2000 men, amounting to practically 10 per cent. The increase was made voluntarily by the company.

## DETROIT TUBE PLANT BURNS

DETROIT, Mich.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Detroit Seamless Tube Company, causing a loss of nearly \$300,000 on Monday. It is said that the plant was insured for \$300,000. The origin of the fire has not been learned.

## TIDEWATER PHONE BUYS LINE

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—The Tidewater Telephone Company has purchased the lines and franchises of the upper Rappahannock Telephone Company.

## SWAMPSCOTT GETS POSTAL BANK

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Established as a branch of the Lynn Postal Bank through the efforts of William F. Craig, postmaster at Lynn, a postal savings bank has been opened here.

## REAL ESTATE—CANADA

**GET THE CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? The first prize of \$100,000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York World Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years time at most. LAND FROM \$10 TO \$30 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairy farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free books today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A postal card or a letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today.

W. F. HORTON, Colonization Commissioner.

## 6% NET TO THE INVESTOR

First Mortgages on highly improved city and farm property; highest class of security. Write for particulars.

## SULFLOW & MAAS COMPANY

215 Andrus Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**SOMEBOODY'S OPPORTUNITY**  
THE OWNER of a dairy farm in splendid dairy section wants working partner with \$3000, money to be used to complete farm equipment, buy more cows, etc. Owner lives on farm, knows the business and sees the opportunities but lacks sufficient capital. Own one half of farm at former price and pay for it from profits. Moderate income, very good home, and largely increased by adding more working capital. Best of markets for all our farm products. Address THE INTELLIGENT DAIRY FARM, P. O. Box 338, Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**CEDARIST**  
sets, dusts, makes dustless dusts, polishes furniture, purifies, deodorizes, etc. (free samples) at drugists and grocers. FREE E. HALL, Inc., 264 Tremont St., Boston.

## Suffolk Storage Warehouse Company

100 Northampton, near Washington Street

## FURNITURE STORAGE

Estimates furnished without charge. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone 323 Roxbury.

## SUMMER STUDIOS

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER on the South Shore, 45 minutes from Boston, an artist's STUDIO, admirably adapted also for persons of similar tastes. Running water and accommodations for 12 persons. Housekeeping; sleeping porch. Address P. A. B. 70 Kilby st., room 96.

## SUMMER BOARD—ILLINOIS

SPEND YOUR SUMMER AT BEAUTIFUL LAKE ZURICH, where an old home-keeper offers furnished rooms with kitchen and summer dining room. Good home cooking may be obtained at a nearby farmer's. Address Box 15, Lake Zurich, Lake County, Ill.

## BOARD WANTED

WOMAN WITH BABY wants to board with couple for several weeks; not over 10 weeks; country preferred. Address R 37, Monitor office.

## BOARD AND ROOMS

BACK BAY, 136 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, cool, room with bath; \$7 up for the summer. Tel. R. B. 5127-M.

## ROOMS

BROOKLINE, 106 Naples Road.—Newly furnished room, room on bath floor, in detached house; breakfast and dinner if desired. Tel. Brookline 507.

## ROOMS FOR MEN

Swimming tank, bath, shower, seven minutes from Park st.

## DOUBLE PARLORS, alcove, exclusive

use of large piazza, near beach and depot; 4 chambers; gentlemen preferred. 64 Cliff Avenue, Highlands, N. Y. 702.

## ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms,

permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. R. B. 8274-R.

## WESTLAND AVE., 2 Suite 41—Desirable

outside room only, bath, shower, conveniences; 1 or 2 refined business women accommodated; references; reasonable. Tel. R. B. 2867-W between 9:30 and 12.

## ROOMS—CHICAGO

BEAUTIFULLY furnished large, small rooms, bath adjoining, refined surroundings; breakfast optional; convenient subway; \$10 to \$25 per week. Tel. R. B. 5170.

## INVITINGLY CLEAN furnished rooms,

convenient location, \$1.50 to \$5.50; tourists accom. Mrs. Aurada, 411 W. 21st st., N. Y.

## ROOMS—CHICAGO

THOSE CONTEMPLATING Chicago, and who would appreciate the quiet of a large private home, can find such accommodations by addressing Z-3, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

## PARNELL AVE., 6429—3 front connecting,

or single, newly furnished rooms; also front parlor; home privileges; guest transportation. MRS. BACON.

## ROOMS WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED by gentleman, 1 or 2 rooms in private family (board preferred); clean, good fifth and Washington. Tel. Midway 1275.

## LAWYERS

McNEILL, BIRD, MacDonald & BAYFIELD, Solicitors, 901-903 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

## JOHN C. HIGDON,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Patent and Trade-Mark Causes, Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

## CLEMENT V. HULL,

Attorney-at-Law, Cleveland, O.

## FRANK C. ROGERS,

Attorney-at-Law, 5 North La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

## WILLIAM E. BREWER,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Room 1111, Ashland Block, CHICAGO.

## ELIJAH C. WOOD,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

## WILLIAM C. MAYNE,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

## ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good

non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## DENTISTRY

DR. D. V. BOWER, Suite 1830, Peoples Gas Building, Telephone Central 257, CHICAGO.

## SUMMER RESORTS—COLORADO

FOR RENT—Rocky Mountain cottages, 5-room and 3-room respectively, rent separate; wide porches; running water; fireplace; spring water; furnished for housekeeping; glorious views, cool resting places. Address F. MANN, 1120 Pearl, Denver, Colo.

## SUMMER RESORTS—SEATTLE

\$25 PER YEAR—Water front camping and bungalow sites; 10 minutes walk from Madison Park; city water and garbage collection included; city light; telephone available. 418 Burke Bldg., Main Fl.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON ST., 831  
A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for family or six gentlemen; very convenient; will let singly or en suite. Box 100, Cambridge.

## APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

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Toasted Marshmallows, 5-lb. box.....80c

Per lb.....10c

Fancy Boxes, Assorted Chocolates, Boxes

Slightly Soiled Candy, Good, at

One Half Price.















# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## JAMES J. HILL WRITES A FAREWELL TO STOCKHOLDERS

Issues Letter in Announcing His Resignation as Chairman of Directors of Great Northern—Reviews Work of Forty Years

NEW YORK—James J. Hill, in announcing his resignation as chairman of directors of Great Northern, has sent a letter of farewell to stockholders which reads in part as follows:

"With my resignation today of the chairmanship of the board ends my active official participation in conduct of the Great Northern railway. The work begun nearly 40 years ago has been substantially accomplished; though its results have been extended far beyond the foresight of any one at that time. The property whose fortunes I have directed for so many years has become an organic growth. Its future will be shaped more by the forces that govern development of the natural resources of the country than by individual initiative. I will remain a member of the executive committee, and any services it may need from me will always be at its command. But it seems wise to leave the process of adjustment to other hands at this time, when all the outlook is fair and every change may be weighed with deliberation in the light of what is for the best interest of the property."

Mr. Hill tells of the purchase of St. Paul & Pacific in 1873 from Holland bondholders by himself and associates, Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona. This road was in receiver's hands. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway was organized in 1879 with \$15,000,000 stock and two mortgages of \$8,000,000 each. Mr. Hill was made general manager. Tracing development of this company in its early struggles, together with acquisition of St. Paul & Duluth in 1881, incorporation Montana Central in 1887, and completion of the line to Duluth in 1889 giving an outlet to the lakes, Mr. Hill brings his narrative to organization of Great Northern in 1889. It got through to Puget sound in 1893.

In January, 1889, Mr. Hill purchased the Wright & Davis ore properties for \$4,050,000. They were transferred in 1900, at cost, to Lake Superior Company, Ltd., which turned the properties to Great Northern Ore Properties, formed in 1906 to hold the ore lands in trust.

Mr. Hill says: "At the end of the last fiscal year the trustees had distributed \$7,500,000 to certificate holders; while future value of properties, owing to quality and accessibility of ore and demand of the iron industry, must be very large."

Mr. Hill points out that, if rates in force in 1881 had remained unchanged until 1910, revenue collected from these sources would have totaled \$1,066,729,104, whereas revenue collected was \$1,267,411,955. Average par value of stocks and bonds outstanding during those 30 years was \$155,576,917. Rate reductions in 30 years saved the public more than eight times the average capitalization. He continues:

"Great Northern was built by money furnished by stock and bond holders and with what it earned. As part of the property of St. Paul & Pacific it obtained some fragments of a land grant in Minnesota. From sales of these lands nearly \$13,000,000 bonds were retired and annual interest correspondingly reduced. All other transcendent lines had received large subsidies in cash or land grants or both. They suffered financial stresses and passed through receiverships and reorganizations. Great Northern, which includes the Manitoba, never failed, never passed a dividend, never was financially insecure in any panic. For 33 years its credit has been unimpaired and its resources equal to any demands; and in times of financial distress it has been able to assist materially in moving crops of the Northwest. The security of investments of holders of stocks and bonds has always been a first consideration; and success and prosperity have not been purchased either by doubtful transactions in the stock market or at cost of \$1 ever committed to this company in trust."

"When we obtained option on securities of St. Paul & Pacific no individual or financial house in Europe or America, outside of those associated with us, would have taken the bargain off our hands. By a few it was regarded as a doubtful venture, by most as a hopeless mistake. Obligations aggregating \$44,000,000 were capitalized at a little over \$31,000,000. The first stock issue was \$15,000,000. This increase of capitalization has followed step by step the growth of the property, though falling far below its aggregate cost. Millions of earnings have been used in betterments and new construction that are usually covered by sale of stock and bonds."

"As addition of mileage, purchase of many minor companies, consolidation of separate corporations into one system and addition of equipment and betterments required, stock was added to from time to time. In 1899 it became \$90,000,000; in 1901, \$125,000,000; in 1905, \$150,000,000; and in 1906, \$210,000,000, at which it stands. Every dollar represents honest value received. But the problems of issue and disposal, creation of a market for securities, safeguarding of it against attack and its maintenance as an investment attractive and secure were difficult and slow of solution. The company has now acquired a standing which nothing in ordinary course of events can impair."

"Placing of bonds was in some respects simpler and in some more complex than distribution of stock. When St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba was organized and for many years after, the railroad world was governed by a code

now done away with. It was the general practice to build new roads with proceeds of bond issues. Accompanying stock was considered legitimate property of promoters, who were accustomed to use part as a bonus to subscribers for bonds. When profits were large, stock dividends were held perfectly proper; and general practice was to divide all profits in sight, and charge to capitalization all expenditures that could be so covered. This code and these policies were those not merely of speculators or railroad managers, but were publicly sanctioned both as part of necessary conduct of the business and ethically. This difference of standards has to be borne in mind constantly whenever one deals with railroad developments much earlier than 25 years ago."

Commenting on the \$800,000,000 mortgage authorized in 1911, Mr. Hill says: "It creates a financial clearing house through which the company's several outstanding securities may be converted into one standard form and value, and forms in addition a reservoir of authorized credit so carefully guarded by the mortgage that it cannot be abused or dissipated, yet so ample that it will supply all needs for probably 50 years."

"The financial outlook is as well assured as that of most governments. It has a provision made now deliberately and not under any pressure of necessity, for work of years to come. That provision may be utilized in lean years and held in suspense in fat years, so as always to realize the best prices for securities and to keep credit unimpaired. No emergency can surprise it. It is financed for a period beyond which it would be fanciful to attempt to provide. And development of its business throughout every part of the practically half a continent which it serves makes payment of dividends on the stock as certain as that of its bond coupons. There has never been a default in either. There has never been a dollar's worth of stock or bonds issued that was not paid for in cash, property or services at actual cash value at the time. The stock has paid a dividend ever since 1882, and since 1900 the rate has remained steadily at 7 per cent."

"The first phase of Great Northern system is ended. Value of the property is founded on resources of the country it traverses. Great Northern is now wrought so firmly into the economic as well as corporate body of the land as to have fitted itself permanently into the natural frame of things. So far as any creation of human effort can be made, it will be proof against the attacks of time."

"My personal interest in Great Northern remains as keen as ever. The financial interest of myself and family in it is larger now than it ever was in the past and any change would more probably increase than diminish it. While I shall be no longer the responsible head, I will contribute henceforth such counsel and advice as may seem best from one no longer holding the throttle or controlling the brake."

## NET EARNINGS OF THE RAILWAYS FOR YEAR JUST ENDED

NEW YORK—Indicated shrinkage of \$8,000,000 in net after taxes of the railroads of the country for year just closing offers an apparent contradiction to the several conspicuous examples of prosperity. Though aggregate figures show reduced return, following more serious shrinkage of \$60,000,000 the year before, on several thousand miles more road and greatly increased investment in terminals, the experience of a number of important companies has been quite the contrary.

Thus, Great Northern finishes the year with some \$4,000,000 greater surplus and 10 per cent earned on its stock, as against 8 1/2 per cent the year before. All eastern soft coal roads have had a decidedly good year. Railroads operating in south-eastern states have done equally well, and barring flood damage some of them have been gaining ground. Among trunk lines Baltimore & Ohio has had its best year since the panic. Pennsylvania shows no serious impairment and New York Central has done better than usual. The anthracite group will report the poorest earnings in several years.

But against these exceptional cases, each of which has its explanation, are more numerous cases in which roads have suffered severely. While Great Northern has prospered Northern Pacific has lost somewhat in both gross and net.

The Harriman lines have been hit by a combination of adversities. In ten months of the year the three principal Harrimans lost \$13,000,000 net on their own rails and more through subsidiaries. St. Paul, after finishing its Puget Sound line and finding it a big earner, was compelled to reduce its dividend from 7 per cent to 5 per cent, and even then was unable to earn more than about half the lower rate. North Western's dividend is still safe, but the margin of safety has been reduced to slender proportions.

## INDUSTRIAL AND COPPER SHARES GAINED IN JUNE

Business Relatively More Active on the Boston Exchange Than in New York—Railways' Small Range

### BOND MARKET SLOW

Relatively, trading in the local market, during the past month, was far more active than in the bigger New York stock exchange. All averages showed marked improvement, especially the copper and industrial stocks, which at present prices are at the highest in over two years.

The average of the 20 Boston "coppers" showed a net gain of 2.17 points. During the first week the copper average gained over three points, then dropped back two points in the next eight days. A week later the average amounted to 54.56, overtopping the previous high point of the month made June 6, and in the closing week eased off 1 1/2 points to the month's close of 52.95.

The 12 "industrial" average was also strong throughout the month. Opening at 88.32 it quickly rose to 90.67 on June 6 and during the following three weeks held firm, moving in narrow limits. On June 28 the average strengthened to 91.09, bettering the month's previous high marks and closing at 90.92, having registered a net gain of 2.91 points for the month.

The movement of the 20 railroads average was more restricted, the extreme range for the first week was practically the same as that for the month. Whereas the copper and industrial averages touched the highest points in over two years, the average of the rails at no time equalled the high point of last April and May.

The following table summarizes the "average" figures of the 20 copper, 12 industrial and 20 railroad stocks for the past month:

	20	12	20
June high.....	54.56	91.09	120.60
June low.....	50.97	88.32	118.70
Average June 29.....	52.95	90.92	119.57
Net advance June.....	2.17	2.91	1.87
May high.....	52.07	90.48	121.74
May low.....	48.77	87.50	118.57
Net loss for May.....	1.30	2.20	3.21

Sales for June on the local market totaled 1,064,885 shares, which compares with 927,399 shares in May; 1,441,080 shares in April and 1,415,752 shares in March.

Sales on the New York stock exchange aggregated 7,124,413 shares, almost less than one half the May total of 13,706,347 shares and comparing with 15,978,249 shares in April and 14,743,306 shares in March.

The total of 226,964 shares on the Philadelphia exchange was the smallest in many years, and hardly equalled a third of the average total for four years.

The bond totals on all exchanges were small, activity in the bond department on the New York stock exchange being centered mostly in the speculative and higher yield issues.

The shares and bonds traded in on the New Haven, Boston and Philadelphia exchanges during June in comparison with the previous month and June a year ago follow:

Shares—	New York	Boston	Phil.
June, 1912.....	7,124,413	1,064,885	226,964
May, 1912.....	13,706,347	927,399	456,418
June, 1911.....	10,571,100	822,455	306,541

Bonds—

	New York	Boston	Phil.
June, 1912.....	\$46,271,000	\$801,800	\$1,189,105
May, 1912.....	\$9,339,500	\$10,300	\$1,748,900
June, 1911.....	\$0,425,000	1,403,200	2,266,370

At the instance of John A. Holmes, director of bureau of mines, Washington, and Prof. Hyde Pratt, state geologist for North Carolina, M. L. Fuller of Boston, managing geologist of the bureau of associated geological engineers, was selected to report upon the property, and as a result action was immediately taken by the sponsors of the new company to start development.

The Randolph & Cumberland railroad now runs through the property, connecting with Seaboard Air line, and a spur track is now being built to the mill site.

**NORTHWEST CROP SITUATION**  
MINNEAPOLIS—Grain situation is more favorable in territory from northern Pacific main line south, because local showers fell Sunday and temperatures Monday were lower; but general situation has not changed south and west of Aberdeen, South Dakota, which needs rain. Situation is also unchanged in western Canada, where it is dry.

**MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC**  
Gross passenger receipts of the Massachusetts Electric Companies for the month of June show an increase of \$80,000, or 7.3 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. This compares with a decrease of 3.1 per cent in May.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 2)  
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. T. Spalding of Gramling Spalding Company, Lenox.  
Birmingham, Ala.—S. Levy of Burger Dry Goods Company, Essex.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—G. B. Clay of Clay Gannett Co., U. S.  
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthrie, Chicago, 100 Essex st.  
Chicago—J. P. Hartley of J. P. Hartley Shoe Company, U. S.  
Chicago—J. P. Hartley of J. P. Hartley Shoe Company, U. S.  
Cincinnati—C. Longini of Mann & Leach, Lenox.  
Cincinnati—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co., Cincinnati, Lenox.  
Columbus, Ohio—E. Kirkbaum of H. C. Weger Shoe Co., U. S.  
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham of Graham Brown Shoe Co., U. S.  
Des Moines, Ia.—B. R. McClure, Essex.  
Fl. Worth—T. M. Alexander, Essex.  
Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero, U. S.  
Havana, Cuba—F. M. Pons of Pons & Co., U. S.  
Indianapolis, Ind.—R. F. Geddes of Geddes & Co., C. and B. Ellet of Ellet Bros., Tour.  
Kansas City—C. and B. Ellet of Ellet Bros., Tour.  
Montgomery, Pa.—C. H. Frey, Essex.  
Los Angeles—E. Phillips, Essex.  
Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Oley of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co., Tour.  
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode and T. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co., Touraine.  
Milwaukee, Wis.—Adam Meyer of F. Meyer & S. Co.  
Montreal, Ala.—C. I. Levy, Levy, Wolf & Fitts, Lenox.  
Montgomery, Ala.—J. N. Jones, Lenox.  
Memphis, Tenn.—M. Perkins of Bra Block Dry Goods Co., U. S.  
Nashville, Tenn.—Edwin Murray of Murray, Dillard Shoe Co., Brunswick.  
Newbern, N. C.—Harry Marks of O. Marks & Son, Lenox.  
New Orleans, La.—Albert Wachenheim of Empire Shoe Stores, Tour.  
New York—W. J. Martinez & Bro., Tour.  
Parkerburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Parkerburg, W. Va., J. R. McMahon; U. S.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co., Essex.  
Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince, 28 Lincoln st.  
Portland, Ore.—J. A. Dougherty of Dougherty & Co., Essex.  
Reading, Pa.—E. S. Knoke of Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, U. S.  
Richmond, Va.—Coleman of Wingo, Elliott & Crump, Parker.  
Salt Lake, Utah—A. Young of Zions Clothing Store, Tour.  
Savannah, Ga.—S. D. S. of C. A. Well Shoe Co., U. S.  
St. Louis—J. J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co., Lenox.  
San Francisco, Cal.—J. Williams of Williams, Martin & Co., Tour.  
San Francisco, Cal.—H. M. Rodgers of Rodgers, Shaw & Co., Tour.  
St. Louis—J. M. Temko of Temko Shoe Co., U. S.  
Shoeborn, Wis.—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co., U. S.  
St. Louis—George E. Lane of Dittman & Co., Essex.  
St. Louis—E. B. Felsing of Felsing & Co., U. S.  
St. Louis—Lester Freedman, Freedman, St. Louis, U. S.  
St. Louis—C. L. Swarts and A. Hart of Wertheimer, Swarts & Co., 144 Essex st.  
St. Louis—Mo. A. Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co., U. S.  
St. Louis—W. P. Gray of Bannan & Co., U. S.  
Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson Kellogg Shoe Co., Lincoln house, Swampscott.  
Youngstown, Ohio—W. E. Warner of G. M. McKelvey & Co., Adams.

**LEATHER BUYERS**  
Bristol, Eng.—Peter S. Allison of Davis & Co., Ltd., U. S.  
Bristol, Eng.—Thomas Davies of Davies & Co., Ltd., U. S.  
Cincinnati—H. B. Sachs of Sachs Shoe Co., U. S.  
Cincinnati—L. V. Marks; 138 Lincoln st.  
Detroit—Mr. McCadden of Sendig & Lynchburg, Va.—John W. Craddock of Craddock, Terry & Co., Touraine.  
Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero; U. S.  
H. Winebrenner Co., Essex.

**MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC YEAR PROSPEROUS ONE**

Results About Same as Two Previous Fiscal Periods—Ratio of Preferred Dividends to Amounts Earned

YIELD ON STOCK

The outstanding preferred stock of Massachusetts Electric is now \$24,206,300, on which a dividend of 4 per cent a year calls for \$968,252. The results for the year which has just ended will not be much different from those of the two previous years and the net divisible income of the operating company should be about \$1,400,000, of which about \$1,070,000 will be paid in dividends to the preferred stockholders and to the Massachusetts Electric Companies which own practically all the common stock.

The net divisible income of the operating companies, the dividend requirements of Massachusetts Electric preferred and the ratio of the latter to the former have been as follows:

	Net div. inc.	Prd. div.	Ratio
1901.....	\$853,236	\$450,000	52.85%
1902.....	925,441	402,236	43.58%
1903.....	871,557	402,236	46.11%
1904.....	848,835	389,646	45.91%
1905.....	438,716	322,236	73.43%
1906.....	734,310	322,236	43.73%
1907.....	1,040,185	322,236	30.96%
1908.....	1,053,236	322,236	30.59%
1909.....	1,025,055	322,236	31.45%
1910.....	1,123,830	322,236	28.70%
1911.....	1,407,717	322,236	22.90%
1912.....	1,485,638	322,236	21.69%

It will be noted that the ratio of preferred dividends to the amount earned for dividends by the operating companies was the same in 1911 as in 1900 or that preferred dividends were earned as easily in the last year of the company's operations as the first. The new stock will receive dividends during the fiscal year which has just opened and if the surplus for dividends should be no larger in 1913 than it has been in the three last years, the full dividend of \$968,252 would require only 67 per cent of it.

The issue of \$3,648,900 preferred stock will create a profit and loss deficit in the balance sheet of the Massachusetts Electric Companies of about \$800,000. At no time since the accumulation began could it have been paid off in stock without changing the surplus into a deficit. The accumulation at the end of each year, the surplus and the deficiency, which would have been created by its payment in stock at par have been as follows:

	Accumulated	Surplus	Deficit
1903.....	\$822,236	\$179,019	\$643,317
1904.....	1,044,552	178,173	\$866,419
1905.....	2,498,888	1,596,883	\$900,000
1906.....	3,280,184	2,378,792	\$941,392
1907.....	3,597,545	2,848,758	\$758,787
1908.....	3,648,939	3,015,929	\$633,010
1911.....	3,648,939	2,500,290	\$98,649

The decrease in the surplus in 1911 was due to the fact that the fiscal year was changed to end June 30 instead of Sept. 30, and the operating company only paid six months' dividends instead of 12 as usual. The increase in surplus for the year just closed should be about \$200,000, which would reduce the deficiency with the issue of new stock to \$800,000, the amount mentioned above. As Massachusetts Electric is a voluntary association and not a corporation, this profit and loss deficit will not be such a serious matter and when the final step of uniting the operating and the holding company is taken, it will disappear entirely if not before.

With the preferred stock of Massachusetts Electric selling at 77 and the common at 19 1/2, the property is selling in the market for \$21,550,000, or \$1,450,000 less than it was selling for last summer before the trustees announced the plan for the liquidation of preferred dividend accumulation. At the time of organization in 1899, the property sold for \$15,400,000 and increased to \$23,800,000 in 1902. During the depression of 1904 the market value declined to \$12,450,000 and recovered in 1906 to \$18,700,000. In the panic of 1907, the total selling value of the stocks with all accumulations was \$8,600,000 and last year it was nearly \$23,000,000.

Massachusetts Electric preferred free of taxation in this state and paying 4 per cent a year nets the holder better than 5 per cent. Its dividends are considered safe now beyond question, as the property has been rehabilitated and shown its ability to earn full dividends during a period of business depression. Its days of large capital expenditure are over and the future growth of the territory served at the rate at which it has grown in the last decade, assures that the common stock which has possessed heretofore potential rather than intrinsic value will be in the dividend class before 1920.

**DIVIDENDS BREAK NEW YORK RECORD**  
NEW YORK—Long lines of clerks and messenger boys filed in and out of financial institutions on Monday, July 1, collecting coupons and interest and dividend checks. July, with the exception of January, is the biggest dividend and interest month of the year.

The total payments this month will be \$260,000,000. These are the largest on record for July, and exceed last year's record by \$10,000,000. It is expected that the greater part of this money will return to the banks before the middle of the month in the shape of deposits.

**FLAX CROP OUTLOOK**  
NEW YORK—American Linseed interests expect a better flax crop this year than in past two seasons, when the crop was poor, due to extremely dry weather and especially early spring. Hope for better crop output this year is based on the unusually wet winter and heavy spring rains in flax-producing regions, giving seed a good start.

**BAR SILVER PRICES**  
NEW YORK—Commercial price bar silver 61 1/2. Mexican dollars 48c.

LONDON—Bar silver 28 3/4, off 1/16.

## CURRENT RAILROAD EARNINGS

are of interest in view of conditions. Upon request, we will furnish reported earnings of any system for any monthly period.

## HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

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Boston New York Chicago Detroit  
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## ACTIVE SEASON PROMISED FOR THE SHOE INDUSTRY

Believed That Advance in Prices Will Not Retard Business to Any Great Extent but Much Conservatism Obtains in the Market at Present

The latter half of 1912 marks the beginning of a new season, and sellers as well as buyers of shoes are arriving in this market every day.

Indications are in favor of an active season although the advanced prices may retard it somewhat; still the general opinion regarding this feature is, that as the rise in leather values has been known to the trade for some time, and has been of such a gradual character, both manufacturers and buyers have formulated their business affairs to meet the new conditions.

The success of the traveling men was fully up to what they have averaged in the past while several said they had a record business. But however exceptional such experiences may have been the trips as a whole were very good and must have a favorable effect upon the season's activity.

The strength of the market is assured and buyers are more inclined to accept the situation than they were, but mercantile diplomacy is a characteristic which the shoe buyers must exhibit more or less in their own defense. Therefore, the market is looked over to a greater extent than usual.

Assuming that the present leather quotations are maintained by might rather than by the fair and equitable laws of supply and demand the fact remains that today's prices are held with a firmness which the largest operators are unable to shake, and at no period in the history of the shoe trade has the leather buyer found conditions so difficult to meet as now.

One striking feature noticed in both the leather and shoe markets is the moderate manner in which buyers are operating. This fact is significant of the absence of confidence and the fear that former prices may sooner or later return. However, reliable statistics regarding the source of supply show that any sudden superabundance would be phenomenal. At all events there is nothing within sight or knowledge that promises anything favorable to the buyers for this season at least. Therefore, manufacturers believe that the prudence which they have exercised during the past 19 months is the safest method, and shoe buyers appear to be following their example.

Men's shoe shoes are in a sense immune from any serious disturbance of trade regarding advanced prices, quality being a prime essential. Therefore higher values are accepted as the inevitable consequences of the trend of the market. Orders are not large but they aggregate a fair volume of business. Factories start the fall run with average prospects.

Manufacturers of men's medium grades report good results from the roadmen and if liberal sample orders indicate what they formerly did an active season is promised. This line feels the effect of the advance keenly, and constant attention is required to keep the prices within range of the buyers' demands.

The new leather creations have assisted the factories in this matter very much. Men's side leather shoes, whether high or low grade, goodyear welt, nailed, or standard screw is the problem of the season. Intended as they are for working men the sharp advance is not only difficult to get, but stunts trade volumes. However, many have placed orders, and of fair size; still caution marks the majority of the transactions. There is a tendency to hold firmly to a shoe to fit the price, so buyers are taking split shoes more freely than before the rise.

The trading in boys' and youths' shoes is remarkably good, especially so when the new prices are considered. Buyers were slow to believe in the advance, but the liberal buying of late shows the strength of the market is not wholly disputed.

Makers of warm goods are busy and they report a sufficient amount of orders to run their factories into September. Prices have changed but little.

Ladies' footwear is having a seasonal trade. The prominent Lynn factories are busy, especially on goodyear welts. The salesmen are all back from their trips and report a large sample trade, with more than an ordinary case business. The above applies also to Haverhill, where it is learned that the low-cut business is holding on well.

Misses' and children's shoes are coming into an active season, and the selling force is busy lining up a prospectus which gives much promise. The factories

are showing an improving trade each week which will soon place the production up to capacity limits.

The leather market is showing a slow trading condition which always marks the approach of the national holiday. Hemlock sole leather sales were small, and not many at that. When 5000 sides are a maximum it is plain that last week was not noted for its activity.

The foreign business was not up to expectations, cable orders being inside of 20,000 sides. However, the receipts were not equal to the outgo, large shipments being made on closed orders.

Union sole leather is closely sold up, and receipts are not large enough to permit of prompt deliveries. If a snappy demand should spring up the rumors of the price for choice lots (38 cents) might become a reality.

Oak sole is moving slowly, but as the warehouses are practically empty, it does not concern the tanners much. This condition bodes no promise of lower prices.

Black calf skins are not active still the prices are very firm. Colors are in good request but as dealers are yet far behind in shipments, they are disinclined to take more orders when prompt deliveries are stipulated in the contract.

Chrome side leather is selling well, the manufacturers of men's medium fine shoes having introduced it into their lines with some success, created a new outlet, and the tanners are feeling the effects of it. This serves to stiffen present prices and advances are considered probable.

The split market continues well sold up. The black split is difficult to find in quantities, and the same can be said of flexibles. The growing demand for oose finish splits has drawn heavily upon the raw material and causes the shortage of the other grades referred to. Prices are strong.

Patent side leather remains in that slow condition noted heretofore, an occasional order of



# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## AFGHANISTAN AMIR RECALLS GOVERNOR AND REVOLT FADES

Tribal Rebellion in Khost  
Forced Despatch of Army  
but Fighting Is Not Now  
Likely as Cause Has Gone

### CRISIS WAS GRAVE

(Special to the Monitor)  
SIMLA, India.—News has been received here to the effect that the unpopular Afghan governor of Khost has been recalled and that, as a result of this, the tribal rebellion in that province is subsiding.

If this news is correct Amir may consider himself well out of an extremely unpleasant situation and one, moreover, which threatened seriously to undermine Afghan prestige along the northwest frontier of India. The Amir's general, Abdul Aziz, is said to have reached Khost and to have summoned the tribal jirgas (councils of headmen), to whom he announced that though the Amir had no desire to use his guns against his fellow Muhammadans, still, in the event of further trouble, he would be compelled to resort to force.

There is considerable reason for believing that this latter point, namely, the Amir's unwillingness to use his troops in fighting against men of his own religion, has had a good deal to do with the delay in the despatch of an expedition against the unruly tribesmen. For some time past the Amir's powerful brother, Sardar Nasrullah, has been engaged in preaching the necessity for all Muhammadans to join together in opposing the encroachments of the infidel, and the prospect of a desperate campaign between fellow Muhammadans within the borders of Afghanistan itself must have been particularly galling after all the efforts he had made.

The danger, however, of allowing the tribes to flout the Amir's authority must have outweighed the desire to preserve the peace among the common followers of Islam, and in his choice of the lesser of two evils the Amir has probably decided on the armed suppression of the revolt. At the same time his unwillingness to resort to force has probably led to his recall of the unpopular governor and from the news received it would appear that this step, a step he refused to contemplate before the outbreak of the revolt, has had the desired effect and that there are prospects of the trouble coming to an end.

At the same time, if the tribes should still prove recalcitrant, the Amir's position is one of the greatest difficulty. Considerable delay has occurred in the despatch of the expedition which is now reported to have reached the scene of the revolt, and it is understood that the necessity of moving these armed forces has disclosed defects in the organization, especially as regards transport of the Afghan army. Though a force seems actually to have been despatched, its continued maintenance in the field and the despatch of reinforcements are likely to severely tax the military organization of Afghanistan, and seeing that the tribesmen would be fighting among their own hills, which are rugged enough to cause anxiety to a far more efficient force than the Amir is able to send against them, the prospects of an early and successful termination of the campaign would be by no means bright.

In default of further information, it is impossible to say whether coercion will be necessary, but if the Amir's troops have to overcome the armed resistance of the tribesmen, there is reason to believe that he will have to meet a greater crisis than has ever occurred hitherto during the course of his 10 years' reign.

## WORK OF FULHAM BOYS EXHIBITED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Fulham apprenticeship committee organized a trade exhibition of the work of the boys of the district which was opened recently at the Fulham town hall. The mayor of Fulham, Councillor H. B. Norris, presided and read a letter from the Duchess of Argyll expressing her interest in the work of the apprentices.

In opening the exhibition the bishop of London referred to the blind alley employment of boys, and said that the work of the apprenticeship committee in Fulham was part of a great national work which aimed at the employment of boy energy, and on which the nation would have to depend very largely in future if they were to hold their place in the markets of the world.

### NAVAL BUTTONS FOR PRINCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS.—When the Prince of Wales was the guest of Admiral de Lapeyrière of the flagship Danton his royal highness was handed by the petty officers deputized by each ship a souvenir in the form of a collection of cap ribbons bearing the names of all the vessels of the Mediterranean fleet, from the biggest battleship to the smallest submarine. The prince received the ribbons with evident pleasure.

## EMIGRATION CALLED CHEAPER AND WISER THAN POOR RELIEF

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Central Emigration Board Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, M. P., complained of the small amount of money spent by the government on the assistance of emigration, and pointed out the expensive nature of the poor law methods of dealing with destitution as compared with emigration.

For £8 13s. 6d., he said, a man could be sent out to Canada or Australia, where he would be certain of obtaining work, whereas it costs £40 to keep the man for six months at Holloway Bay. With regard to the objection that they could not afford to have the best men sent out to the colonies he stated that he had seen as many as 300 people applying for a position at £1 a week, and he was convinced that at any rate 200 of these would be able to make a good living overseas.

Lord Haversham pointed with satisfaction to the fact that 80 per cent of British emigrants now went to British dominions as compared with only 20 per cent a few years ago.

G. E. Foster, Canadian minister for trade and commerce, urged that they should get away from the idea of emigration and regard the process rather as simply a change of residence. The emigration nowadays of such numbers of people from the British Isles would be a serious matter if they could be regarded as lost to the empire, but it was encouraging to feel that they were leaving the mother country to become better and stronger than if they had remained at home.

## ANCIENTS TO SEE KING AT PARADE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—One of the most interesting of Anglo-American reunions is that provided by the visits of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. This body dates from the time that Boston was a town of the British colony in North America. In 1896 a deputation came from it to London when they were greeted and entertained by their kinsmen, the Honorable Artillery Company.

A return visit was paid in 1903 and since then visits have been arranged. The Bostonians this summer again meet their friends and in connection with the visit Lord Denbigh, commanding the Honorable Artillery Company, issued the following regimental order: "His Majesty the King has graciously announced his intention of inspecting the Honorable Artillery Company, together with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, U. S. A., on foot, in the gardens of Buckingham palace on July 15. This mark of his majesty's interest in the regiment is greatly appreciated by all ranks, and the commanding officer expects that members will do their utmost to attend and to be present at all the preliminary parades to be held at headquarters."

## ELECTORAL REFORM IN FRANCE PROPOSES FEWER LEGISLATORS

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The minister of the interior is sending to the commission on universal suffrage the schedule showing the new grouping of departments prepared by him in view of the enlargement of the voting divisions under the new reform bill.

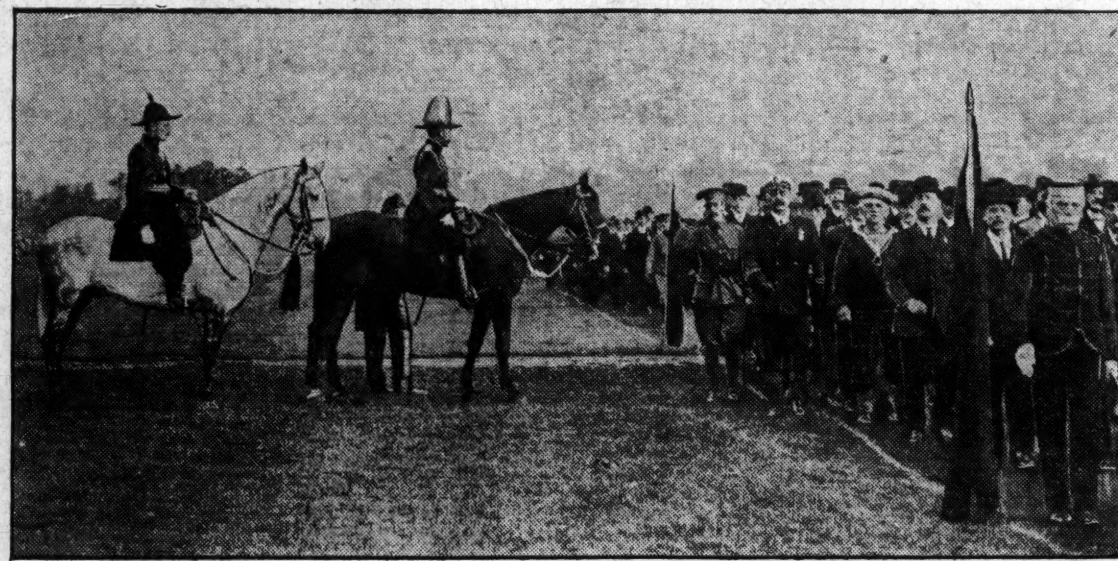
It is provided in the bill that for each electoral division there shall be one deputy for the first 70,000 inhabitants of French nationality and one for every additional 20,000 or a fraction thereof. On this basis the number of members of the chamber will be reduced by 21, that is from 597 to 576. Thus the bill provides for 566 deputies for France and Corsica and 10 for Algeria and the colonies.

These figures are subject to further possible readjustment, but it is not expected that any great changes will be made.

## INDIAN RAILWAY NEED RECOGNIZED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—To a deputation which waited on him from the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Lord Crewe, secretary of state for India, promised that he would give careful attention to the question of more rolling stock on Indian railways, the improvement of existing lines, and the increase of sidings and crossings at congested traffic centers. Whether it was decided to have an independent inquiry or to get the experts on the spot to report on the matter, the subject, he said, should not be allowed to drop, and he personally would spare no time or trouble in doing all he could to assist them.

## VETERANS LEAD MARCH PAST KING WHEN 30,000 RESERVE MEN PARADE



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

King George and Prince Arthur of Connaught watching companies of London division of National Reserve filing by in fours

## BERLIN AND VIENNA MADE ENTHUSIASTIC BY AVIATOR'S FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—Helmut Hirth, the winner of the Berlin-Vienna flying competition, is one of the most skilful of the younger German aviators. The distance from Berlin to Vienna is 360 miles, which he covered in 7h. 20m., landing but once on the journey at Breslau. The ordinary express train completes the journey between Berlin and Vienna in 11 hours, thus showing the great advantage in favorable weather that an aeroplane has over the train. Herr Hirth flew, as is his custom, on a Rumpler Dove monoplane, using the same machine on which he won the upper Rhine competition and also the fine trophy presented by Prince Heinrich some weeks ago.

Herr Hirth started third in the Berlin-Vienna race but speedily overtook the two competitors who had started some hours previously. With the exception of the portion of the route from Breslau to Vienna, the journey was not of a difficult nature, but the high mountains between Berlin and Vienna necessitated some high flying. Hirth maintained an average altitude of 6300 feet during the last 150 miles of the journey. Lieutenant Schoeller, one of the Berlin military aviators, accompanied him as passenger.

The race has aroused considerable enthusiasm, both in Vienna and Berlin. Among the numerous congratulatory telegrams and messages received was one from Prince Heinrich to Herr Hirth in which he congratulated his brother aviator on his splendid flight. In addition to several money prizes of considerable value offered by both cities the young airman has won a number of fine trophies.

## NEW LONDON DOCK WORK TO BE LET

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The port of London authority has decided that the work of constructing the new dock to the south of the Royal Albert dock should be offered to S. Pearson & Son, Ltd. The cost of the work, based upon the schedule of the prices, will amount to about £1,400,000.

The contract will include the construction of an entrance lock 800 feet by 1500 feet by 45 feet deep; a main dock 4500 feet long, averaging 600 feet in width and 35 feet in depth, with a water area of 65 acres; a dry dock; a passage connecting with the Royal Albert dock; railway lines, and six sheds but not the working equipment of the dock. On the south side of the dock vessels will be berthed at jetties to facilitate barge traffic.

## SWISS HOUSING FACTS GLEANED

(Special to the Monitor)  
GENEVA, Switz.—H. R. Aldridge of the national housing and town-planning council, with a number of English advisers and town councillors, has arrived at Geneva. The party is traveling for the special purpose of studying and inspecting the housing conditions in Switzerland. The Swiss authorities in every town visited have offered every facility for carrying out their object.

### CABLE PROPOSAL HELD UP

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN.—The Elders of the Berlin merchants have been informed that, for technical reasons, the German imperial postoffice cannot at present contemplate the laying of a direct submarine cable for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between Berlin and London. The authorities hope that it will be possible to use the new Anglo-Belgian cable for the transmission of messages.

## ARBITRATION AWARD ON ENGLISH RAILWAY SAID TO FAVOR MEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—On the evening of June 8 King George reviewed the London division of the National Reserve in Hyde Park. Though it has only recently been formed the division numbers already some 30,000 men, and when drawn up for inspection in a line of quarter columns made a distinctly imposing array. These men do not necessarily represent the reservists of the active army; but having served at some period or other in any of the naval and military forces of the crown have now registered their names as willing to be called upon if required.

In the ranks of this reserve are men of almost every calling in civil life, and they marched to the review ground in quite as many different kinds of garb. Those who still possessed their uniforms wore them, but the majority of the men were in plain clothes. Numbers of them had decorations and war medals, and perhaps the most conspicuous of the whole parade was the double line of Crimean and India Mutiny veterans, who were assigned a post of honor just in front of the center of the line of closely packed battalions.

The King, who rode on to the ground at 6 o'clock precisely was in the undress uniform of a British field marshal, and was accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, Earl Roberts, Sir John French, and a considerable staff; the Queen and Princess Mary followed in a carriage. The arrival of the royal party was the signal for a general salute, and the hoisting of the royal standard. The King after returning the salute proceeded with Sir Evelyn Wood, who commands this division of the reserve, to inspect the line, the Crimean and India mutiny veterans coming in for a large share of King George's attention, and more than one old warrior received some kindly words from him.

A march past next followed, but as time did not permit of the entire division passing the saluting point it was arranged that a single company from each battalion on parade should file past by fours. The ceremony came to a close with a general advance of the whole line in review order and three tremendous cheers for the King and Queen that echoed again and again across the great expanse of the park.

## CUNARDERS HAVE STAFF CAPTAINS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Cunard company has appointed an additional officer, holding the position of staff captain, on both the Lusitania and the Mauretania. This officer will take alternate duty with the commander. The Cunard company states that hitherto on the company's mail steamers seven officers have been carried, in order that the chief officer might be freed from such duties as the continual inspection of every part of the steamer, the regular testing of all life saving and safety appliances, and the supervision of boat and fire drills, all under the captain's orders.

It was felt, however, that on such large steamers as the Lusitania and Mauretania these duties should be carried out by a man who had actual experience as a commander. On the Mauretania the staff captain under Captain Turner is Capt. S. G. S. McNeill, and on the Lusitania under Captain Charles, Capt. J. S. Simpson.

### RUSSIANS OCCUPY KASHGAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The news of the serious disturbances and collapse of administration at Kashgar have been followed by the announcement that Russian troops have been moved into the town. The force consists of three squadrons of cossacks and two companies of infantry.

### ST. PETERSBURG WATER IS TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—A question of the greatest importance to those who live in St. Petersburg is now being considered by the town council, who are discussing the advisability of spending about Ro. 12,000,000 in order to build special filtering stations for the water.

## ITALIANS FAIL TO STOP NEWS FROM ENVER BEY IN TRIPOLI

Famous Turkish Leader Gives His Mother Valuable  
Despatch and Though Cruisers Twice Stop Ship the  
Search Fails and Constantinople Receives It

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—There is perhaps no one of the Turkish leaders whom the Italians would sooner capture than Enver Bey. It will be remembered that The Christian Science Monitor was the first paper to announce the fact that this Turkish officer, who has such a reputation as a leader of troops and who has so successfully organized the scattered Arab forces, was at Benghazi. The magnificent opposition offered by the Turks supported by the Arabs was undoubtedly due to the successful efforts of Enver Bey and his fellow officers to transform the undisciplined bands of Arabs into a comparatively well drilled fighting force. The account given by a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle of the return of the mother of Enver Bey to Constantinople illustrates clearly the opinion held by the Italian authorities of Enver Bey as a soldier.

It appears that Enver Bey's mother received from her son recently some important information, which necessitated her return to Constantinople. The Italians had ascertained that some information of a valuable nature was being despatched to the Turkish capital and no pains were therefore spared to trace, and if possible capture the bearer of the intelligence. On two occasions the vessel on which Enver Bey's mother was traveling was stopped by Italian cruisers, and although on one of these occasions an Italian officer discovered a photograph of Enver Bey, he was unable to recognize the portrait of the man he wanted, owing to his appearance having altered since he left Berlin for Tripoli. Enver Bey's mother subsequently reached her destination in safety, carrying with her the information given her by her son.

In the meantime reports as to the situation in Tripoli announce that Zanzur has been captured by the Italians. As explained by Mr. Abbott in his interview with a representative of this paper not long ago, the Italians had previously endeavored to take possession of this point, but had failed to do so, and it will be interesting to learn the details of the engagement between the Turkish and Italian forces, which, it is said, has resulted in the occupation of Zanzurah by the latter.

In Turkey a bill is about to be introduced providing for the levying of additional taxes in order to cover the expenses of the war. In addition to an increase of 25 per cent in the taxes on property in the country and in the town, the military exemption tax will be raised. Djavid Bey, the minister of finance, is well able to deal with the problem with which he is confronted, and although the complete details are not yet available, it is understood that an addition of between £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 will be raised by increased taxation.

## OXFORD PETITION SEEKING REFORM

(Special to the Monitor)  
OXFORD, England.—A petition has been sent to Earl Curzon, the chancellor of Oxford University, stating that it is desirable that a commission should be appointed to inquire into and report upon such changes as the conditions of the present time may require in regard to:

- (a) The constitution and legislative machinery of the university;
- (b) The administration and the resources of the university and the colleges;

with a view to the better organization of teaching and research and the increased efficacy of the university. No member of the Hebdomadal council was invited to sign the memorial, and no systematic canvass was undertaken. The signatories did not represent any body of men who consistently act together on a party basis, and it includes men who differ considerably as to aims and the methods of university reform. The proportion of younger fellows of colleges among the signatories is remarkable.

## RUSSO-TURKISH DISPUTE IS OVER

(Special to the Monitor)  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—Ali Seid Bey, the Turkish commissioner has returned from the Turco-Persian frontier, where he had been sent by the Ottoman government to inquire into the situation at Nevahi Shakhieh. As a result, Seid Bey reports that the objections of the Russian government to the presence of some Turkish troops on the frontier have been overcome, and that the Russian authorities admitted that the incident was the result of a misunderstanding.

## SULTAN OF MUSCAT ADOPTING PLAN TO END ARMS TRAFFIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is understood that the regulation of the arms traffic in his territory by the Sultan of Muscat, which was foreshadowed some months ago in the Monitor, has now been instituted on a regular basis.

According to Reuters Agency a notification has been issued by the Sultan in which the present system of keeping large stocks of arms and ammunition stored without proper control in private buildings in the town of Muscat is condemned and the announcement is made that, in order to do away with this condition of affairs, his highness has arranged to establish a warehouse in which arms and ammunition will be stored under proper precautions.

On and after Sept. 1 next all arms dealers in the territory of the Sultan will be required to deposit in the warehouse any stocks remaining in their hands on that date. No arms will be permitted to leave the warehouse without a license nor until duty has been paid on them in the usual way, and licenses will only be issued on the production of satisfactory proof that the destination of the arms and ammunition is open to no objection. It is further notified that all arms leaving the warehouse will be marked.

## EFFECT OF PANAMA CANAL UPON BRITISH EMPIRE DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—A paper was read recently by Dr. Vaughan Cornish on "The Panama Canal and its Relation to the British Empire" at the Whitehall rooms.

The chair was taken by Lord Brassey who opened the meeting with a short address. He was followed by Dr. Cornish who referred to the Hay Pauncetote treaty with Great Britain. He said that by this treaty the United States undertook that the canal should be opened on terms of entire equality to ships of all nations, whether merchant ships or ships of war, during times of peace or during hostilities.

The effect of the Panama canal on the British empire would lie in a great extent on the enormous reduction of sea distances. The future would witness the establishment by British and European companies of services from European waters to New York and San Francisco, via the canal, and on to Asia, connecting with other ships of the same line at Hong Kong.

The British West Indies would become, at the opening of the canal, of first rate importance, both from a strategic and a commercial point of view, for they would no longer be the entrance of a cul de sac but on a great highway of commerce.

## RHODESIA'S RISE BRINGS TRIBUTE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—At the annual Rhodesian dinner Sir Arthur Lawley paid a tribute to the work done by the Chartered Company in Rhodesia. Heathenism and barbarism, he said, with all their hideous accompaniments, had been driven back, railways had been opened up throughout the territory, and the company had done its best to work hand in hand with the pioneers of every industry. What was wanted now was more houses and more men if Rhodesia was to take her due place among the nations of today.

Lord Winchester, who presided, stated that he expected great things from the land bank recently established by the Chartered Company. During the past year, he said, the native labor bureau had been reorganized, with the result that a large number of natives had been brought down from the north, and at the present moment Rhodesia was amply supplied with native labor.

## FAST LINERS FOR HALIFAX SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Hon. George E. Foster, the Canadian minister of trade and commerce, it is stated, will discuss with representatives of the steamship companies concerned, a proposal to accelerate the passage between a British port and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The scheme already put forward provides for the building of three 24-knot steamers capable of doing the journey in about four and a half days, and it is also proposed that the boats should be met at the Nova Scotia port by special trains, so as to effect a great saving of time to Winnipeg, Chicago, and other cities in the Canadian and American west.



## THE HOME FORUM

## LIFE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEARY mortals to whom life seems a tiresome round of existence sometimes question, is life worth the living? To this query, unsatisfactorily answered for centuries, Christian Science makes reply and also offers proof of the correctness of its reply.

He who knew most about life and its activities said: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Of this Christ knowledge Isaiah, centuries before, had prophesied that its office is "To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Through Christian Science it has been discovered that the teaching of the Master concerning life is not mere theoretical abstractions, but is founded upon divine Principle, and is capable of demonstration and proof.

The failure of mortals to experience a satisfactory sense of life is due to the fact that they are seeking life in wrong ways. They look for life in food, exercise, material possession, hygiene, materia medica and so on. This mistaken conception of where life is to be found blinds mortals to the true source of life as indicated in the significant declaration of Jesus, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." The Bible emphatically declares that God is Life and it, therefore, logically follows that the more of God mortals know and express, the more life they will reflect.

The prevailing material systems of healing assume that life is in the body and governed by the body. Consistent with this premise its advocates proceed to doctor or repair the body to improve its life. That this theory and practice is futile is testified to by hospital records, mortality tables and the common experience of humanity.

In Christian Science theory and practice the material modus operandi is completely reversed. The body is not regarded as cause but effect. It is not considered the cause of life and consciousness but the expression of consciousness, and consequently causation alone is dealt with. The Scriptures declare for this great truth in Paul's admonition to the Romans "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." The result of such transformation is also set forth in the same

epistle wherein the disciple succinctly states a great fact—a profound statement of cause and effect. "Waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body." Here is epitomized the whole plan of salvation, couched in eleven simple words. The Discoverer of Christian Science bears witness to this fundamental truth in her work Science and Health, page 404, "Healing the sick and reforming the sinner are one and the same thing in Christian Science. Both cures require the same method and are inseparable in Truth. Hatred, envy, dishonesty, fear and so forth, make a man sick, and neither material medicine nor Mind can help him permanently, even in body, unless it makes him better mentally, and so delivers him from his destroyers."

When mortals learn that wrong thinking and living cause disease, there is opened to them a way of escape from all abnormal conditions mentally, morally and physically. From the viewpoint of this great fact it is seen that properly speaking there are no incurable diseases and that all disorders may be rectified by righteous thinking or spiritual understanding.

Christian Science teaches that divine life is the remedy for ills of every description and it especially emphasizes the necessity of living this life instead of believing in it. As life is mental it is vitally important that only life thoughts be entertained. Thoughts which proceed from the divine Mind are laden with life. Thoughts which seemingly emanate from the mortal mind are necessarily of the same quality as their source. Consciousness or mind, therefore, is the battleground in the effort to win true life. Here Mrs. Eddy's advice, "Stand porter at the door of thought" (Science and Health, p. 392) clearly points the way to life. If the porter is alert and promptly exercises his function the battles will be short and decisive. If he is the reverse the struggle will be prolonged and will cause much unnecessary trouble.

The constant effort to assimilate and express divine Life not only benefits the one thus engaged, but also those with whom he has to do. On page 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy helpfully shows the steps which lead to the acquiring of divine life. "Obeying the divine Principle which you profess to understand and love, demonstrates Truth. Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—is obedience. . . . A progressive life is the reality of life that unfolds its immortal Principle." When one understands the teaching of Christian Science concerning life there is no longer any excuse for experiencing a discordant sense of existence. To those that claim that the task is too great for weak mortals the question of Paul to the Galatians may be asked, "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" Innumerable experiences are of record, of unhappy and unsuccessful lives changed to a sense of life made worth living, and not only so but the present joy of living is accompanied with a deeper, sweeter sense that one is intelligently advancing to the acquisition of that deathless life demonstrated by the Master.

In proportion as this life is demonstrated or expressed by mankind will the Revelator's vision become manifest here and now. "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

## DANTE MEMORIAL IN ITALIAN QUARTER

PRESENTATION of the bust of Dante which has been completed by Luciano Campisi, an Italian sculptor now resident in Boston, will be made to the North End branch of the Boston public library soon after that building is completed. It is expected that this structure will be finished some time in September and the bust, the gift of the Dante Alighieri of Rome, will be installed soon after.

The bust is considered an exquisite piece of work, closely resembling the standard representations of the Italian poet, and is skillfully placed at the top of a tablet with two poetical figures delicately chiseled in bas-relief. The monument stands nine feet high, is six feet wide, and with its striking scheme of arrangement produces a dignified effect. In detail the work is said to surpass many copies of the poet made by other sculptors.

Of the many works finished by Campisi this is considered one of the finest and has been accorded warm praise from Boston men. Not long ago Campisi completed a bust of Verdi which gained the admiration of Boston artists. But Campisi is not known in Boston only. His "Gopredo Mamelo" monument in Rome is known all over Europe and has gained for him high rank as a sculptor.

He was educated at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. For the last nine years he has resided in Boston. The Bargello is one of the splendid old palaces of Florence, now used as a national museum. On a wall of a small chapel was discovered in 1840 a fresco attributed to Giotto or to his pupils. It is one of the frequent representations of paradise and has portraits of various famous people, after the fashion of all painting of the time. King Robert of Naples is shown heading a procession of Florentine citizens, but some authorities think that this is Charles of Valois, the very king whose coming to Florence, to settle the disputes of the Bianchi and Neri (whites and blacks), was the cause of Dante's exile. Dante had been a prior, or ruling citizen of the Florentine republic, and when the question of inviting Charles to come was in dispute he was sent by his party, the whites, as ambassador to Rome to have Charles kept away. During Dante's absence the Neri got control of the city,



BUST OF DANTE BY CAMPISI

Charles came, and Dante was forbidden to return to Florence.

The famous portrait in the fresco in the Bargello is the youthful figure of Dante himself, supposed by some people to have been made by Giotto when Dante was still a youth. It has of course been much retouched. This is the picture that is copied for the portraits of the great Italian who helped to make united Italy through his own loss of home. It is significant that this only original painting of Dante is supposed to show him walking in paradise.

In Santa Croce, the church of Florence most famous for its monuments to great men, is a monument to Dante, built by the tardy sorrow of a city that used her first Florentine so harshly. In a dark narrow street named Dante Alighieri is still seen one of the Alighieri houses, but it is doubtful whether this was ever really the home of the poet. In the Piazza del Duomo, the great square where stand Giotto's tower, the Duomo with Brunelleschi's dome, and the baptistry with Ghiberti's doors, is to be seen on a house wall a marble

slab with the words, "Sasso di Dante" (Dante's stone). Tradition says that here at the front wall of a house was a little stone bench where the poet used to sit in the warm summer evenings.

The story of Dante is a sad one and yet perhaps has more of promise and hope for one who views it at this distance than the poet himself could have dared to dream. He was an ardent patriot, a soldier and politician of his day, when the two rival parties were rending Florence. He apparently failed in all his efforts to establish the Florentine republic on a basis of freedom and progress, and yet the work to which he was driven by his humiliations and political disappointments has probably been one of the chief factors in really freeing Florence by uniting and freeing all Italy. In union has been the strength of that Italia of which Dante perhaps had scarcely dreamed. For him the world was his little Florentine republic; but by establishing the Italian language and providing thus a common speech for all the land and also by uniting all Italians in love for their great poet—one of the two or three greatest geniuses in literary history—Dante, builded better than he knew. He seemed to pass his years in vain wandering from city to city, seeking a country, yet in his bitter loneliness and wandering he was serving, unconsciously, an immeasurably greater ideal of patriotism than that for which Florence had cast him out.

He purposed in the "Divine Comedy" to celebrate Beatrice, the lady of his love, who may be seen as a type of the lovely city with the woman's name which he had also loved so deeply; but he has helped all the world since then to be more sure of the city not made with hands to which all men alike owe allegiance.

To set a portrait and memorial of Dante among the Boston Italians who are bringing to America their loyalty and service, helping so to forward the yet broader sense of country which includes the whole world, is certainly a noble idea. It hints both what Italy and her poet have done for the world and that unity of all nations which is so swiftly coming to be. Dante memorials are welcome in the land discovered by a countryman of the Florentine exile and that bears the name of a Florentine citizen—Amerigo of the Vespucci.

## ARBOR DAY ORIGINATED IN NEBRASKA

TO appreciate the full significance of Arbor day, which was celebrated recently in the public schools, one must go to the country of its origin, the prairies of Nebraska, says the New York Post. The inhabitant of well-wooded Yankee land, accustomed to see all the trees he wants from the moment he can see anything, is apt to regard Arbor day with polite indifference, not realizing what a remarkable influence the planting of trees has had on the plains of the middle West. Everybody knows that in the last half-century this part of the country has been converted from a wilderness into a land of farms and gardens, but few people realize what an important share tree-planting has had in the change, and still fewer know anything

about the man who did most for tree-planting.

In the year 1854, J. Sterling Morton, who was afterward secretary of agriculture, started out with his wife from Detroit to make his fortune farther West. He went to Nebraska and bought a quarter-section, or 160 acres, near what is now Nebraska City. There he built his log cabin, and as his first year's crop was a good one, he was able, before a second winter came, to put up a frame house, the first of its sort built in that part of the country. He found that the prairie fires had proved a blessing in disguise, for they had made the soil extraordinarily rich.

As Morton continued to prosper he bought more land and planted more trees, and built better houses, until he made his estate, Arbor Lodge, a shining example of what could be done in the cultivation of the prairies. From the very first he sent East for trees to plant, at first chiefly fruit trees, and he successfully produced on his estate 116 varieties of tree life. His greatest triumph was making pine trees grow, for the climate and soil of Nebraska had been thought to make this impossible. In 1878 he introduced two tiny pine saplings, which are now large and flourishing.

It was after he had seen the value of a practise that Morton began to preach. Early in the seventies, he introduced into the state Legislature a bill setting

aside one day in the year for tree planting. It was passed, and April 10, 1872, was the first Arbor day. The state further encouraged the idea by offering a prize of \$100 to the person who should plant the most trees on that day. As a result, over a million trees were planted in Nebraska in the ensuing year.

The success of the idea was tremendous. The 350,000,000 trees, which it is estimated have been planted since then in Nebraska alone, have proven clearly their usefulness. The benefits of a special day of the year for tree planting were so self-apparent that practically every state in the Union has since appointed its Arbor day. New York got into line in 1894. European countries have in some cases introduced the custom; Japan celebrates its Arbor day on Nov. 3.

## ABOUT BEAUTIFUL GARDENS

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has 30 acres of wistaria pergolas and falling brooks and Italian urns and templed terraces and flowered vistas and 400-year-old imported orange trees on his estate behind Tarrytown. Murray Guggenheim has a formal "front door" before his marble villa on the Atlantic coast at Elberton, N. J.—a villa that cuts like a gem against the blue set behind, and looks down with pardonable pride at its own reflection in the great pool in front. At "Blairden," the estate of C. Ledyard Blair at Peapack, N. J., Carrere & Hastings have put a high-roofed eighteenth-century French type of great house high on a hill, and flung formal gardens down the slope to enviaists if from below, or stretched out water lagoons to enviaists if as you approach along the summit, till you might be in the France of the Louis. And yet the difference between such garden settings as these and a garden of a quarter-acre around a modest wooden house, if planned with skill and tended with loving care, need be a difference not so much of kind as only of degree, reasonably remarks Walter Eaton in Everybody's.

You and I have no millions at our com-

mand. We cannot import 18 ancient orange trees from an old chateau in France, like Mr. Rockefeller, nor install electric lights behind our waterfalls and fountains. But a garden, after all, should scale to the house we live in. It should be the outdoor rooms of the house, which set it into its environment. If the house is small it should be small; but, no less than the interior of our dwelling, should the exterior be beautiful, our own, expressive of our tastes and affections. If all of us who have the smallest plot of ground have not made it so, that is because we have not known how, because we have not realized, perhaps, that we can. We go on sticking out a few sweet peas to green the ash barrel, and sighing that some day we hope to have a garden of our own.

Some of the most beautiful, if not the largest gardens in America are not on the estates of the fabulously rich at all, and are not the work of professional architects nor landscape gardeners. They are the work—and the hard work—of their owners, who hoped, like the rest of us, to have a garden, but set at once about making it—not "some day," but now.

The book shop is open until 8 and out of the streets still echoing with the 5 o'clock homegoing one after another drops into this place of curiously friendly atmosphere. It is not the little shopkeeper who makes its friendliness, or not he alone. It is the silent company of the great and famous (these words are not always synonymous) of the past that makes the place home to a book lover. These volumes, all with their history, within on the printed page, and without on the well worn covers, have charm and an individuality that spick-and-span newness lacks. One likes them clean, in-

deed, to prove that their individuality shares that of a former reader of nice habits, but is anything colder than a book which shows that it never has been read?

Here is a first edition of the "Autocrat," with the funny illustrations all intact and the red-lettered first page quite perfect. Did you ever see the illustrations of the Autocrat? Here is the casual opening word: "As I was saying when I was interrupted." The friendly Autocrat! Did we say that we could no longer encounter him in the book shop? Is it not his very presence you feel in this opening dash at intimacy, this frank assumption that you are glad to exchange a word with him on sight?

Here is the "Blithedale Romance" in its early demure dress, brown, scant, very unlike the fashionable attire of the Hawthorne books today. This time-stained volume sets forth to you Brook Farm and its high-hearted company far more plain to see than all the elegant commentaries published since avail to do. Yonder is "In Memoriam," slim and tall, in a charming old-time dress of blue and gold, with no name of an author on the title page. Was this one of the pirated American editions of which English authors had so long to complain? The first owner of the book had traced on the fly leaf in an exquisite old-time feminine hand, "I first read this book in 1835. Now 50 years later I begin it again, purposing to study it with utmost care." The book holds other delicate marking here and there, hinting the fulfilled purpose of maturer study in 1905; but how did a book so marked come to the harbor of derelicts? Was there no one to cherish it for its brief record of a lifetime of poetry loving?

A bigger brown-clad volume of Tennyson bears printed on a fly leaf the poet's hope that Americans will honor the editions of his works set forth in America by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, and no others.

And here—but the little shop man is turning out the electric lights—that modern substitute for putting up the shutters—and one must be content with the treasures of the hour or come again tomorrow.

## Surely a Musician

Herman Perlet, the musical director and composer, was recruiting a philharmonic orchestra and had enlisted the services of an Italian acquaintance. Among the instrumentalists he procured was a man with an antiquated flute from which he was able to get a wheezy tone now and then. "Take him away!" ordered Perlet after the first rehearsal. "He can't play the flute!" "What! that man can't play a flute?" gasped the sponsor. "Not in this orchestra. Take him away!" The sponsor rolled his eyes heavenward. "That man can't play a flute!" And he beat his breast in indignation. "Why, that man he fights with Garibaldi!"—Argonaut.

Such a starved bank of moss,  
Till, that May-morn,  
Blue ran the flash across,  
Violets were born!

Sky—what a scowl of cloud  
Till, near and far,  
Ray on ray split the shroud:  
Splendid, a star!

—Browning.

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## A Shrewd Boy Scout

Paul Remington, a scout of Whitefish Bay, Wis., cleverly eluded boy scout sentries, carrying a message from his headquarters to a public library. He had been assigned as the scout to carry the message, while many other scouts were stationed as sentries around the library to prevent him from getting into the building.

The sentries naturally were looking for a boy and expected to see young Remington try to sneak into the building. They were not prepared when a little woman with a basket on her arm walked toward the library building. They paid little attention to her, and presently the woman stood before C. E. McLenegan, public librarian, and apparently was about to ask him to buy some vegetables. He himself was startled when in answer to a question he heard a boy say: "I'm not a lady. I'm a boy scout."

"Why do you always eat a square meal before dining out?"

"So I can give my entire attention to the management of the various knives and forks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Picture Puzzle



What fruit?

## ANSWER TO BEHEADED RHYMES

Stowed, towed, owed; craft, raft, aft;  
slumber, lumber, umber; wheat, heat,  
eat; blend, lend, end; shark, hark, ark;  
growing, rowing, owing.

## American Foundation

THERE never existed an example before of a free community spreading over such an extent of territory; and the ablest and profoundest thinkers, at the time, believed it to be utterly impracticable that there should be. Yet this difficult problem was solved, successfully solved, by the wise and sagacious men who framed our constitution. No; it was above the unaided human wisdom—above the sagacity of the most enlightened.—John C. Calhoun.

Jones—Oh, she's a beauty. Her hair is positively pure gold and—  
Brown—So they say, and I can't understand it. I knew her when she was a little girl.

Jones—Well, it was merely plaited then.—Philadelphia Press.

It is said that the river Dee in Scotland has more poems written in its honor than any other stream in the British isles, writes a resident of London.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, July 2, 1912

### A Four Billion Dollar Business

THE foreign commerce of the United States continues to grow at a tremendous rate, the fiscal year of 1912 breaking all previous records. Not the least of the many remarkable things incident to this expansion of trade with the outer world is the fact that one fourth of the total value of the commerce which amounted to \$4,000,000,000, is represented by non-dutiable imports. In other words, the value of non-dutiable merchandise entering this country during the year was \$1,000,000,000. Of this, about \$900,000,000 worth came from foreign nations and \$100,000,000 worth (sugar mainly) from Hawaii and Porto Rico. It is worthy of note that 53.5 per cent of imports entered free of duty, as against 44.3 per cent during the entire Dingley law period, 48.8 per cent under the Wilson law, and 53 per cent under the McKinley law. It is claimed on behalf of the administration that the value of duty-free merchandise entering from foreign countries in the last fiscal year not only exceeds by far that of any previous year, but also forms a larger share of the total imports than in any previous years excepting 1892 and 1894.

It would seem from the statistics furnished by the department of commerce and labor that the volume of non-dutiable imports has been steadily increasing for the last twenty-five years, but never before has the value come within \$200,000,000 of the present mark.

In view of the fact that the revenues have been sufficient for all purposes, the conclusion to be drawn from these returns is that the extension of the free list is not such a terrible thing as might be supposed from a reading of the arguments brought from time to time, in and out of Congress, against this tendency. If the Payne-Aldrich tariff has encouraged rather than discouraged the inflow of non-dutiable merchandise, that fact should stand to its credit in the estimation of its severest critics, while at the same time demonstrating to the satisfaction of its friends and enemies alike that an extended and extending free list is not incompatible with home production and home prosperity. For while there has been a striking growth in the value of non-dutiable imports there has also been a striking growth in the value of exported manufactures, the total for the twelve months just ended reaching \$1,000,000,000.

The nation's foreign business of \$4,000,000,000 carries with it responsibility as well as self-congratulation. It is too great a trader to stoop to small, or questionable methods, or to give countenance to them, tacitly or otherwise. Fair trade with the world at large, if not free trade, under recognized legitimate restrictions, will mean the continued growth of American commerce.

### Public Rights and Duties

A SERIES of recent events in Massachusetts has forced upon thoughtful citizens the necessity of some method of asserting promptly and effectively the rights of the public when issues arise between employers of labor and their workers. Dissatisfaction with the ineffective act under which the state board of arbitration operates has increased. Public opinion, favorable to increase of power vested in some state authority which shall be used to investigate promptly all cases of conflict that arise, has waxed. Eyes have been turned toward Canada with its industrial disputes investigation act as a desirable model. The reliance formerly placed upon moral sentiment as a deterrent has grown less, and men have come to assert that collective action must be taken to put an end to industrial war. For it full publicity and mediation must be substituted.

Aware of this current of public opinion the committee on industrial relations of the Chamber of Commerce is to urge that influential body to stand sponsor for an act that will compel prompt intervention by a suitable state official, and following this creation of a special commission for each dispute, authorized to investigate matters in controversy, and to give full publicity to such findings as seem just. Strikes and lockouts on public utility enterprises, prior to such an investigation, will be deemed illegal. This provision is thus limited to public utilities, because it is believed that if an effort were made to have it apply to private businesses the law would be unenforced, with public opinion as it is. But the public, so the committee believes, is now prepared to stand back of this demand when applied to corporations that hold rights of natural monopolies and that are in effect quasi-public corporations. Or as the report puts it, "public utilities so intimately affect the interest of all persons whom they serve, that their operations should not be allowed to be impeded until every effort to settle difficulties occurring on them has been exhausted." When the text of this measure is published it will be possible to compare its provision with the Canadian act. Massachusetts has a chance now to show something of its wonted leadership in progressive legislation affecting labor and capital.

WHEN one sees the red bandanna worn with graceful negligee, the first impulse is to look also for the hickory shirt.

### Peruvian Elections

WHAT happened in the capital, the ports, the interior towns of Peru during the recent flash-in-the-pan of the presidential elections is a source of grave disappointment to the best elements in the republic notwithstanding the plaudits from neighboring countries where the rejection of the government candidate by the Peruvian people is interpreted as a genuine democratic victory. It is not so much the actual rioting as the utter failure of the attempt to elect the President of the republic which is galling to the Peruvians. For if the rioting was quite serious the political situation which provoked it was certainly more so, the only way to avoid chaos at this time being a continuation of the present administration beyond the constitutional term.

President Leguia, it is true, has declared again and again that he will not stay in power an instant beyond his term. But the fact is that Senor Azpillaga, the government choice, was forced to withdraw his candidacy by the people whose riotings were chiefly directed against him and the dictatorial methods by which the present administration tried to foist him on the country and that while the opposition candidate, Senor Billinghurst, has retired from the race content

with popular approval of his candidacy, President Leguia finds himself much in the position of his colleague of Cuba since, like President Gomez, he is personally held responsible for the trouble which is laid at the door of his ambition for power.

With three fourths of its 3,500,000 people either Indian or mixed, and with two thirds of it living in the sierras of the Andes where the means of communication are still largely as they were under the Spanish regime, a comparison with elections and popular government in the young nations of English speech is impossible, but comparing Peruvian conditions with those obtaining in other Latin American republics, there seems to be no cause for discouragement.

Doubtless the political situation of Peru is unfortunate from the point of view of international developments, for it is undeniable that the relations between the Peruvians and the Colombians, Ecuadorians and Chileans are farther from being harmonious than ever, but the sinews of war are also farther from being available than ever in at least three of the four republics. Apropos of the continuance in power of the Leguia administration beyond the constitutional term, it is said in the capital of a neighboring republic that the underlying motive is the completion of warlike preparations as mapped out by the present incumbent in order to deal a sudden blow before the arrival of the dreadnoughts now being built for Peru's neighbor and rival. But this version leaves entirely out of account the determination of the United States to keep the peace in this hemisphere, a determination which was proved in unmistakable fashion when American diplomacy stepped in and with the support of Brazil and Argentina put an end to the conflict between Ecuador and Peru which has not since been renewed.

EASTERN and southern cities that have reached and passed the 200-year mark are not rare; but the West is younger, and even St. Louis, generally regarded as one of the very old cities of that section, dates back only to 1760. Few middle western cities can look backward as far as this even when they include their beginnings as trading posts. Chicago, hard as it may try, cannot get beyond the revolutionary period, when it was a portage for fur traders. But there are a few communities around the Great lakes that can trace their history back to voyageur days, and one of these is Detroit, Mich. In fact, it is making most extensive preparations just now for the celebration of its two hundred and eleventh anniversary.

The manner in which it proposes to celebrate it is as interesting as the event itself. What it has planned is a monster land and water carnival, beginning July 22 and continuing four days and five nights. No less than \$200,000 is to be expended upon this spectacle and more than 10,000 persons are to take part in it.

Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, a French soldier of fortune, was the founder of Detroit. He arrived on the spot with a handful of friendly Indians in 1701, and the settlement which he established grew in time into the present beautiful and exceedingly busy metropolis of Michigan. The name of Cadillac has been reverently preserved through all these years. It is familiar to all who have visited the city or who have even a limited acquaintance with its nomenclature and its industries. It is in honor of its founder that Detroit has named the coming carnival Cadillagua. This, in reality, is an association composed of 5000 members, representative of the commercial activities of the city. Cadillac was a traveler by land and water; the carnival is to be a land and water event, and the Detroiters have fitted the name to the occasion.

The Detroit river is said to be one of the busiest waterways in North America. It has been described as the main street of the city. It is an international stream, or rather, an international harbor, and it is doubtful if even tunneling it to expedite the transfer of railroad traffic will visibly affect its animation in the future. Part of the water carnival will be held on this river; the rest on the canals of Belle Isle and on Lake St. Clair. The spectacle will consist of many floats, brilliantly illuminated by electricity, and they are to represent historic events in Detroit's history. The land carnival will be a great historical pageant depicting the voyage of Cadillac and his landing in Detroit. United States and state troops and about 4000 persons in civil life will participate in this part of the carnival.

Another interesting matter connected with this celebration is the fact that it will probably be, in some form, an annual event, and that a great effort will be made to combine it next year with the Perry centennial and to make it the most magnificent water spectacle that has ever been witnessed in this country. It is hardly necessary to say that no pains will be spared to make the present and future carnivals as pleasing to Canadians as to Americans. Detroit is an American city, but it typifies eloquently and beautifully the sentiment that finds clearer and stronger expression year after year on this side, in the demand for the wiping out of all barriers of a social and business nature along the Canadian border.

### Humanity Self-Regardless

IN SPEAKING to Cleveland merchants a few years ago Mr. Carnegie said, "My whole experience in life has been to teach me that the more you know of life the finer you find it." How far this testimony was based on evidence derived from the Carnegie hero fund it is impossible to say. Doubtless to some extent, for the statistics kept carefully since the creation of the fund in 1904, are most creditable to the humanity of America; and doubtless will be equally so in other lands where the same system of reward of heroism provided by the same donor is operative. Out of the 583 American awards, 406 have been to wage-earners, 92 to schoolboys and students, and 31 to women and girls. Making all allowance for the fact that the artisan is placed oftener than the professional or business man where he must face critical situations it still remains true that the "common man" is obedient to the vision of service of others to an extent that arm-chair cynics and confirmed pessimists fail to understand, even when confronted with such indisputable facts as the Carnegie fund furnishes.

Men and women, lads and maidens, will still make the extreme sacrifice for their friends. Yes, more, they will do it for aliens and even enemies. As to the ultimate net effect upon society of a permanently endowed enterprise, searching out and formally rewarding with cash all persons who take risks for others, prophecies differ. There are those critics who deprecate the project, just as there are Scottish onlookers who are by no means certain that multiplication of awards to impecunious Scotch youth, drawn from the Carnegie exchequer, will elevate the tone of Scotch university life.

### Detroit's Coming Anniversary

THE scheme for financing the farmer devised by William J. Scott of Central Point, Ore., is one, as heretofore pointed out, little calculated to impress the thoughtful, but the fact that it is one of many proposed with the same end in view should not be lost upon the representatives of the public. Mr. Scott, it will be recalled by our readers, has brought forward a plan whereby the county of Jackson in the state named shall bond itself in the sum of \$1,500,000, deposit the bonds in the United States treasury, and receive in return for this deposit the privilege of issuing bank bills to the same amount, and proceed to do a general banking business under the national banking law with these bills as capital.

Of course, the national banking law will permit nothing of the kind, and, of course, if it did, Mr. Scott's bank would soon exhaust its capital and be doing business on the strength of bills in circulation which it would be without the ability to redeem. The United States would finally be compelled to use the \$1,500,000 worth of bonds in retiring these bills, and when it got through Jackson county would have little left to show for its investment beyond an interesting though painful experience.

But this proves only that the means provided by Mr. Scott for carrying out a certain purpose are crude and unworkable; it does not in the least affect the purpose itself. What Mr. Scott and many others are striving for is the formulation of some feasible plan for placing the farmer on a plane with the merchant and manufacturer, with business people in general as a bank customer. At present he has no rating such as that enjoyed by others of like responsibility; he has no such credit; he is forced to execute a mortgage where others need only fill out a note; he does not believe that under the existing banking system he is treated justly.

Farming, viewing the calling in its larger aspect, is no longer the precarious occupation that it was once. It is now a vocation in which skill rather than chance is the principal factor. The farmer in these days, as much as the merchant and manufacturer, knows, under ordinary circumstances, what his profits and losses ought to be at the end of the year. He cannot, and neither can they, count upon certainties; but he can, as nearly as they, estimate how he is coming out under normal conditions. The man who has a crop in the ground, he contends, should have the same standing at the local bank as the man who has a stock of goods in his store.

That the influence of the movement to make borrowing easier for the farmer has already been felt in the domain of higher politics is made evident by the call in the Chicago platform for revision of the national banking act to this end. "It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country," says that declaration, "that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the production of their land." It is almost certain that the Baltimore platform will contain similar language. Mr. Scott may not have hit upon a workable method of solving the problem, but that is no reason why the problem should not be solved, nor will his mistaken course in the premises materially delay the solution.

MUCH has been said and written since the first gun was fired off Tripoli, on the probable deflection of the stream of Italian immigration from America to Africa. To the United States and Canada where the immigrant from the Mediterranean and the Levant is very much more of an alien than the north European, and where the degree of efficiency is largely dependent upon the degree of assimilation, it is difficult to realize how intimately the future course of Italian emigration must concern the great republics of South America. It is true that in the Argentine the high-water mark of Italian immigration was reached some years ago when it far exceeded that from the Spanish mother country, while at present the controversy over the special immigrant clauses Italy insists on inserting in the proposed new treaty with the Argentine is attended by more or less of a standstill, and further that Italy has for some time viewed with disfavor all immigration to Brazil, yet a glance at the scope of Italian enterprise in South America will show that it is too extensively interwoven with every movement, every development making for progress, not to make the connection permanent.

It is in Brazil, especially, that this is realized, and most of all in the state of Sao Paulo. Brazil has of late been unusually active in its immigration propaganda, in which the United States is beginning to come in for a considerable share, while Japanese settlers are received with open arms, notwithstanding past failures, but it is to the Italian immigration and its advantages that the press of Brazil reverts. Thus, a recent article in a Sao Paulo paper, the *Correio Paulistano*, pays a very high tribute to Italian energy, thrift and intelligence, in saying that the reason for Sao Paulo's superiority over the state of Minas Geraes, notwithstanding its far greater resources and area, is due to the foreign colonies of Sao Paulo, and of these chiefly to the Italians. This is a remarkable concession from the Paulistas, whose pride of being the pioneers of Brazilian civilization and of holding the empire state of the nation is as well known as it is well grounded. We learn that in Sao Paulo state the Italians own urban property to the amount of nearly \$200,000,000, or \$40,000,000, and as for Sao Paulo city, the third city of South America, with its 350,000 inhabitants, one is amazed to hear that there is not a modern house but was built by Italians. In the interior of the state, even to the extreme west, until yesterday a wilderness over which roamed a few Indians, you will find Italians everywhere, acting as pioneers, industrial or agricultural, forming nuclei for officially established colonies which later develop into townships and cities, cutting through the jungle, clearing the land and laying the rails for new railroads. Their savings are fabulous, for the \$50,000,000 they send home every year form but a small percentage of their wages. But aside from all economic advantages to the country as to the immigrant, there is one fact which can never be overstated, that is that it has been the peculiar mission of the Italian immigrant to maintain the preponderance of the Latin stock in the most important centers of South America.

A STATESMAN has been described as a patriot who does something worth while, which would leave the unhappy inference that a statesman who goes down with the minority is for the time being only a politician.

### Financing the Farmer

### Italian Enterprise in Brazil